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## RUSSIANS STAND FIRM AGAINST A SEPARATE PEACE

Proletariat Repudiate Idea Through M. Skobelev—Reception to Albert Thomas—General Korniloff Resigns

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The idea of Russia making a separate peace has been further repudiated on behalf of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates by M. Skobelev of the executive committee. He declared every unit in the Russian proletariat rejected any such idea and maintained that anyone who agreed to the idea of a separate peace with Germany would be a traitor to Russian democracy. He dwelt on the necessity of a strong army ready not only for defense but offense. He added that the executive committee, while opposed to any separate peace, believed that peace in general might result from an agreement between German and Russian democracies and it was for this reason that they proposed to undertake negotiations with German socialists at the proposed international conference.

M. Skobelev will represent the executive committee at the Stockholm conference.  
M. Tsereteli, another leading member of the executive committee, addressing soldier delegates from different fronts, discussed the topic. So long as the German proletariat, he declared, was acting in concert with the Kaiser, Russians would inevitably be selling their country if they attempted to extend the hand of friendship to the people of Central Europe with a view to separate peace. Such action would forever disgrace them and a disgraced Russia would be annihilated. Far from wishing to break agreements with their allies, they wished to establish this alliance more firmly on the basis of a fraternal union of allied democracies.

The Soldiers' Congress, which has been in session at Petrograd, was also addressed by M. Miliukoff and Gutchikoff. The former, who succeeded in carrying his point during the recent crisis about the non-publication of secret treaties, admitted to the soldiers that treaties existed, but could not be divulged without injury, both to interest of Russian democracy and of the Allies, for such

(Continued on page six, column six)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

The tremendous struggle on the western front for the possession of Bullecourt, the important key position on the Hindenburg line, still continues. The greater part of the village, according to the latest official dispatches, is now in possession of the British; but the Germans are evidently disputing the ground street by street. North of the Scarpe, Sir Douglas Haig's forces have established themselves in the western houses of the village of Roeux.

Paris reports repulse of determined German counterattacks on the Vaucluse plateau in the region of Craonne; whilst from the Macedonian theater violent artillery actions are reported "along the whole front." The Serbians have successfully repulsed all counterattacks on their newly won positions on Saka di Legen.

The position in Mesopotamia is again developing rapidly in favor of the Allies. The Russian forces moving down from the north have crossed the Diale River and are proceeding in the direction of Kifri, a town lying in the rear of the Jaber Hamrin range of hills, into which the British working up from Bagdad have already compelled the Turkish forces to retreat. The Turks are thus likely to be caught be-

(Continued on page six, column four)



Continuing their advance toward Cambrai the British forces have captured and held against repeated counterattacks the greater part of Bullecourt, a village in the Hindenburg line midway between Croisilles and Queant. Further north, on the River Scarpe, Sir Douglas Haig's troops have established themselves in the western houses of Roeux.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

M. Rene Viviani

## M. RENE VIVIANI BOSTON'S GUEST

Former Premier of France Honored at City Club and Library Following Departure of Marshal Joffre and Others

With Rene Viviani, French Minister of Justice, as its chief guest Boston yesterday concluded its welcome to the members of the French mission who have been visiting the United States and Canada. M. Viviani, accompanied by the Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, great-grandson of Lafayette, arrived from Ottawa yesterday morning only a few hours after Marshal Joffre departed from Boston for Canada.

Speaking at the dinner at the Boston City Club yesterday, M. Viviani forecasted the formation of a union of nations in Europe at the close of the war. Of this eventuality he said in part: "You men of America have earned and receive the love of France. You join us in a struggle that is not only for America, for France, for Belgium, Great Britain and Russia, but for all humanity."

(Continued on page five, column two)

## ALIENS UNJUSTLY IN GERMAN ARMY TO BE RELEASED

Colonel Marquardt Tells the Reichstag Forcible Incorporation Is Under Inquiry

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin dispatch says Herr Kunert's question concerning the forcible incorporation of Belgians and Americans in the German army was dealt with in the Reichstag on Friday, when Colonel Marquardt, representing the Government, said the War Office had got into telegraphic communication with the military commands and would, after reexamining the whole question, order the release of those unjustly incorporated.

## CHANCELLOR RETAINS KAISER'S CONFIDENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Chancellor returned to Berlin on Friday from Imperial headquarters bringing with him, according to those in close touch with him, fresh and full proofs of the Kaiser's continued confidence in him. He left again on Saturday evening for a conference with Count Czernin in Vienna and a semi-official announcement states that he will speak in the Reichstag on Tuesday on Germany's war aims.

The Vorwaerts remarks that if, as is rumored, he intends to say he can make no definite statement at the present juncture it will have something more to say.

## BRITISH FORCES DESTROY ZEPPELIN

LONDON, England, (Monday)—The German Zeppelin L-22 was destroyed in the North Sea early this morning by British naval forces, an Admiralty statement announced today.

## PROSPECTS OF END OF BRITISH STRIKES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The strikes of engineers in different parts of the country continue, though there is apparently a possibility that they will cease today in the various areas.

## GREEK CONSPIRATORS CHECKED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—Eleven individuals have been arrested for conspiracy to assassinate M. Venizelos. According to their statements, the conspiracy was arranged at Athens and they were promised 100,000 francs.

## GRAIN GAMBLING TOPIC OF PROTEST

Emphatic protest against gambling in wheat is made by Bernard J. Rothwell, a former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and president of two milling companies, in a communication sent to President Wilson. It says:

"Saturday's purely speculative transactions in September wheat in Chicago and other grain markets resulted in advances of 25 to 30 cents per bushel. This wheat has not yet been grown. It will not be harvested for several months. The crop yield cannot yet be determined within tens, possibly hundreds, of millions of bushels. No legitimate milling or export demand for September wheat now exists."

"There can be no stronger circumstantial evidence of the indefensible gambling which daily is adding enormously to the cost of the principal food of the masses."

"Results of this outrageous speculation are fast becoming a menace to domestic tranquility and national security. The people look to the Government for prompt and effective action."

## MR. BALFOUR'S HOPE REALIZED

In New York Address British Statesman Hails the Closer Union of Two English-Speaking, Liberty-Loving Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour attended services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, lunching at the residence of Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's adviser, and then visited Col. Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Sunday, returning to take a special train with other members of the British war commission for Washington at midnight. Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges and his staff remain in New York for a few days.

Whether Mr. Balfour's conferences with Colonel House and Colonel Roosevelt had anything to do with the latter's plan to take a volunteer regiment to France is not known. The Rt. Rev. Charles F. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, preached at the Cathedral, declaring that America had chosen a grim path, but that the sky ahead gleamed with hope.

Mr. Balfour sat in a pew with Joseph H. Choate. On Saturday the British guests attended a luncheon served by the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Balfour delivered addresses both there and at a British Red Cross benefit in Carnegie Hall in the evening.

Mr. Balfour told more than a thousand members of the Chamber of Commerce who had gathered to hear him, something of what, in his opinion, would be the result of the closer union of the two English-speaking, freedom loving branches of the human race. Mr. Balfour spoke with feeling and apparently with the assurance that his audience was sympathetic. He referred to citizens of the United States who had come here from countries other than Great Britain, but who had been molded by American ideals, and then took up the work of the British Navy. Without attempting, as he said, to defend every act of a long history, he expressed the belief that the British Navy had, in general, always stood as a bulwark of liberty, using its power in defense of freedom and the rights of small nations. "Does anybody think," he asked, "that if sea power were transferred from British to German hands the historian of the future could say that of the German fleet?"

President Outerbridge was greeted

(Continued on page six, column one)

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS NOT GIVEN PASSPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Herr Haase, president of the Independent Socialist Party, the chief group of German minority Socialists, has informed a representative of the Wiener Journal, that the Berlin police authorities refused passports to enable him and his associates to attend the Stockholm conference. He will bring the matter before the Reichstag tomorrow.

## RUSSIANS CROSS THE DIALA RIVER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—An official announcement authorized by the Prime Minister reports the sinking of the Spanish steamer Carmen of Barcelona, which after leaving Valencia for Cetta with a cargo of wine was sunk by a German submarine 12 miles from the Spanish coast. The submarine towed the ship's boats to the coast. The Prime Minister announced that a protest will be made to Germany and compensation demanded.

Spanish destroyers are now to cruise as guardships between Gijon and the French coast. It is pointed out in the press that the vessel was within the zone allowed by Germany to Spanish vessels and that no error was possible since the submarine inspected the ship's papers.

## PRICE CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT

That Transactions in Necessities Be Taken in Charge Is Only Solution of Food Problem as Seen by Capital Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials in Washington are becoming convinced that high prices are mostly unwarranted, are bound eventually to be intolerable to the public and that only intelligent public awakening to conditions is needed to bring a tremendous change. As an indication, the testimony of profits recently made in coal and sugar are illuminating. Recently officers of a coal mining company took oath in a hearing to recover damages to their business, that their production in 1915 and 1916 was the same and that their profits in 1916 were double those in 1915, although the latter represented a handsome figure.

Public credulity and railroad conditions are large items in the causes conspiring to make this possible. The public has come to believe that increases in the prices of everything are inevitable and to accept them more or less uncomplainingly, it is explained. Car shortage is given and accepted as the reason for difficulty to obtain a carload of coal. A manufacturer who has a business to keep going must have coal, however. He offers a bonus for a car of coal—a few dollars, perhaps. He gets the coal. Before long competition in the size of the bonuses offered develops until the cost reaches unreasonable heights.

This applies especially to the bituminous coal situation, which is less centralized and more imperfectly "controlled" than the anthracite business. Of the latter, the Federal Trade Commission's report to the Senate said: "The retail prices (of anthracite coal) generally obtained are unwarranted."

Official figures show that the "sugar trust" (American Sugar Refining Company) has earned an average annual dividend on its preferred stock during the past 10 years of 15 1/2 per cent and 8 1/4 per cent on its common, of each of which \$45,000,000 of capital is outstanding. As a sidelight on the high price of sugar, official attention has been called to the rising profits of this company recently—contemporaneously with higher prices of sugar.

Taking "operating profits" as the basis of comparison, it is found that, in the nearest even millions, the American Sugar Refining Company made \$4,000,000 in 1912, \$1,000,000 in 1913, \$3,000,000 in 1914, \$3,000,000 in 1915—and in 1916 \$10,000,000. The dividends earned on preferred stock during the last 10 years (in the nearest per cent), beginning with 1907, are 19, 14, 19, 11, 23, 12, 6, 10, 12, 23, 24.46 per cent being earned on the preferred stock during 1916, and 18.46 per cent on the common stock. Both of these earnings are highest in the past 10 years of the company's history, which are the only figures immediately available. During the entire 10 years, however, annual dividends of only 7 per cent have been paid on both preferred and common stock.

Retail prices of sugar are still going up, officials figures show. Feb. 15 the average retail price was 8.1 cents; a month later, 8.7 cents—an increase of more than 7 per cent. Whether this means still richer earnings for the sugar trust, time will tell. The wholesale price at the refinery (New York figures) was 5.635 cents a pound March 4, as against 5.243 cents one month before. Both these figures are lower than the price during the greater part of 1916 when the wholesale price was as high as 7 1/2 cents and at 6 cents or higher nearly all the time.

This wholesale price follows the fluctuations of the price of raw sugar, generally speaking, so that the price of raw sugar is usually a plausible explanation of increases in the wholesale prices.

Huge profits tell their story and since these figures are said to be only typical of what is occurring in many industries, an increasing number of officials are coming to accept as inevitable the fixing of prices by the Government, huge and difficult as the task is and radical as the step is in the light of precedent and point of view in the United States.

## SPAIN RESENTS SINKING OF SHIP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—An official announcement authorized by the Prime Minister reports the sinking of the Spanish steamer Carmen of Barcelona, which after leaving Valencia for Cetta with a cargo of wine was sunk by a German submarine 12 miles from the Spanish coast. The submarine towed the ship's boats to the coast. The Prime Minister announced that a protest will be made to Germany and compensation demanded.

Spanish destroyers are now to cruise as guardships between Gijon and the French coast. It is pointed out in the press that the vessel was within the zone allowed by Germany to Spanish vessels and that no error was possible since the submarine inspected the ship's papers.

## REPORT DENIED OF TERMS TO TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication of a report that the Allies have made known their minimum terms to Turkey was without authority and the report is untrue, it is declared officially. The Allies have not considered terms, it is stated, and the only business they are engaged in is prosecuting the war. There has been no change in the attitude announced by the Allies in the winter when the subject of peace brought out by Germany was under discussion. At that time it was announced by Mr. Balfour that the Turk must get out of Europe.

## WAR PROHIBITION ACTION IS URGED

Supporters of "Dry" Country Until Peace Is Declared Look to Governor McCall to Lead in Official Pronouncement

War prohibitionists throughout Massachusetts are now looking to Governor McCall to take the lead in the official pronouncement that the people of the State as a whole want prohibition of alcoholic liquors during the war period. According to reports brought to the State House by members of the Legislature their constituents who have gone on record in town meetings, at meetings of granges, of fraternal, social and church organizations and by petition to State and national representatives, are looking to the Executive Department at the State House to start the proceedings which will formally place the State among those who are urging Congress to declare war prohibition.

With a recommendation to the Legislature from Governor McCall that resolutions be adopted memorializing Congress in favor of war prohibition, it is believed by the war prohibitionists in the Legislature that the people's representatives at the State House would respond with an overwhelming majority. There appears to be no question that the legislators realize that a majority of the people want war prohibition, but they say they are waiting for some action which will crystallize the movement that has found expression in local meetings in all parts of the State in the innumerable adoptions of resolutions favoring war prohibition.

A message from the Governor has been asked for by a delegation representing the war prohibitionists, and Mr. McCall has the subject under consideration.

From Washington, word has been received that the Massachusetts representatives in Congress are awaiting with much interest the outcome of the movement to have their State go on record for war prohibition. It is understood that four Massachusetts members are now ready to vote favorably on war prohibition when it comes before Congress.

## STAFF CHANGES IN BRITISH ADMIRALTY

LONDON, England (Monday)—Several naval changes were announced in the House of Commons today by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty. Included in these was the appointment of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, as chief of the Admiralty war staff. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver was named deputy chief.

Explaining the object of the changes Sir Edward Carson said it is to free the naval staff from administrative work, and secondly, to strengthen the shipbuilding department of the Admiralty.

## MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations.....	10
Cotton Cloth Trade Conditions.....	10
Plenty of Grain in the United States.....	10
Short Term Note Quotations.....	10
Bond Prices Declining.....	10
Produce Prices.....	10
Weather Report.....	10
Children's Page.....	Page 16
Editorials.....	Page 18
No Food Panic, and No Panic Prices.....	18
The Transport Question in Italy.....	18
A French Writer's Tribute to England.....	18
Canada's Goal as a Producer.....	18
Joseph Benson Foraker.....	18
Notes and Comments.....	18
European War.....	18
Germany to Release Aliens in Army.....	18
M. Balfour Hails Closer Union.....	18
Official War Reports.....	18
Russians Stand Firm in War.....	18
Work on "Sub-Chasers" Rushed.....	18
France Hears of Greek Acts.....	18
Scotland and Food Problem.....	18
House Rerefers Draft Measure.....	18
War Measures Still Held Up.....	18
Anti-War Meeting for New York.....	18
Womer Urged to Join British Land Army.....	18
Spain and the War.....	18
General News.....	18
Trading in Wheat Futures Prohibited in General Exchanges.....	18
Price Control Seen as Government Necessity.....	18
President Predicts Closer National Unity.....	18
Plans for United States Regular Army Enlargement.....	18
Taxation Policy Urged for War Expenses.....	18
Sioux Indian Tells Story of His People's Chase for North Carolina Farms.....	18

## CHICAGO BOARD STOPS TRADING IN MAY WHEAT

Action of Exchange Followed by Similar Move in Other Cities for Two Days—May Corn and Oat Deals Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Board of Trade this morning prohibited trading in May wheat for two days. The only business in wheat permitted in the period will be purchases for the liquidation of existing contracts. All trading in May corn and May oats was discontinued indefinitely.

This action follows the very apparent failure of the elimination of trading in May wheat taken Friday night to hold down prices. Shutting off of trading in wheat for two days will quiet the excited condition of thought, forcing up the price, so President J. P. Griffin of the board hopes.

Mr. Griffin's statement follows: "At a special meeting of the board of directors held this morning, it was decided to discontinue all trading in May corn and May oats. It was further decided that for a period of two days no purchases of wheat, whatever, will be permitted, except to liquidate existing contracts. The later action automatically debars any individual, firm, corporation or government from bidding up the price of wheat."

"The directors further restricted the operations in wheat by confining those desiring to close existing contracts to a maximum price which is based on Saturday's close. The action of the board of directors has been taken after consultation with the accredited representatives of the Allied Governments. Likewise, every step followed by us has been in cooperation with the officials of this Government."

Mr. Griffin in announcing this action, said it was taken after consultation with Federal agents and representatives of the allied governments. No announcement was made as to what will transpire after the expiration of the two days period, as far as July and September are concerned. May is permanently barred.

July wheat closed Saturday at \$2.75 and September at \$2.46. The settlement price for May, which was barred Saturday, was fixed at \$3.18. May corn closed Saturday at \$1.61 1/2. May oats closed at 73 1/2 cents.

## Boston Dealers Cease Trading

Boston grain dealers practically ceased trading in wheat and grain today excepting for the product that they have in cars, following news from Chicago that the directors of the Board of Trade in that city had ordered no purchases of wheat be made for two days excepting to liquidate existing contracts. Local dealers said that they considered the action in Chicago to be an effort to anticipate action by the United States to stop speculation in foodstuffs. Flour was quoted today at \$18 a barrel for best grades, at wholesale, the figure being higher than on Saturday. There were practically no sales, however, especially after the announcement from Chicago.

## Kansas City Grain Move

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The officials of the Board of Trade here today took the same action as taken by directors of Chicago Board of Trade in regard to operations in grain.

## Toledo Chamber Acts

TOLEDO, O.—Officials of the local Chamber of Commerce voted to follow the lead of the Chicago Board of Trade by prohibiting the trading in grain futures for two days.

Children Under 14 Not Favored for Farm Work.....	3
Boston Financier Approves Income Taxes.....	4
Senate Forbids Grain in Liquor.....	4
War Tax Discussion in National House.....	4
Cape Cod Canal Guarded.....	7
French Society to Rebuild Devastated Territory.....	7
"Liberty Loan" Bond Campaign.....	7
Appraisers' Stores Work Progressing.....	8
Higher Freight Rate Indorsed.....	8
News of the Water Front.....	8
The Real Estate Market.....	8
University of Kansas Fights Liquor Scheme.....	8
Illustrations.....	
Map of British Drive.....	1
M. Rene Viviani.....	1
Martha Theresa.....	2
Russian Caterpillar Tractor.....	2
Marshall Joffre, Mayor Curley and Lieutenant Taussan.....	5
Vice-Admiral Chocheprat.....	5
Buysville Boes.....	16
Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Indianapolis, Ind.....	17
Politics: Local.....	
War Prohibition by Massachusetts Legislature Sought.....	1
Special Articles.....	
Food Supply Items.....	8
The Home Garden.....	8
By Other Editors.....	9
People in the News.....	9
The Neighborhood.....	12
Sporting.....	
Major League Baseball.....	Page 12
Western College Track Meets.....	12
Women's Lawn Tennis at New York.....	12
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
The Flaming Work of God.....	17
Some Old Bookkeepers of New York.....	17



## REGULAR ARMY ENLARGEMENT

Plans for Raising of Increments Published by the War Department—Gettysburg, Montauk and Other Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of War has directed the raising of the remaining increments of the regular army in accordance with the following general plan:

The Eastern Department, Second Increment—The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth regiments of infantry to be raised at Gettysburg, N. Y., from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Twelfth Field Artillery to be raised at Ft. Myer, Va., from one battalion of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Third Increment—The Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth regiments of infantry, to be raised at Syracuse, N. Y., from two regiments of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Fifteenth Field Artillery to be raised at Syracuse, N. Y., from one battalion of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Fifth Increment—The Fifty-eighth to Sixty-first, both inclusive, regiments of infantry to be raised at Gettysburg National Park from two regiments of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Field Artillery regiments to be raised at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., from one regiment of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

The Southeastern Department, Fourth Increment—The Fifty-first to the Fifty-sixth, both inclusive, regiments of infantry to be raised at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, from three regiments of infantry, one being the Seventeenth Regiment now there, the other two to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third regiments of cavalry to be raised at Chickamauga Park from one cavalry regiment to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Central Department, Second Increment—The Fortieth and Forty-first regiments of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Forty-second and Forty-third regiments of infantry to be raised at Fort Douglas, Utah, from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Tenth and Eleventh field artillery regiments to be raised at Fort Riley from one regiment of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Third Increment—The Twentieth and Twenty-first regiments of cavalry to be raised at Fort Riley, from one regiment of cavalry to be sent there from the Southern Department. Fourth Increment—The Sixteenth and Seventeenth regiments of field artillery to be raised at Sparta, Wisconsin from regiment of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Southern Department, Second Increment—Nothing. Third Increment—The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Field Artillery regiments to be raised at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma from one field artillery regiment to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Fourth Increment—The Fifty-seventh Regiment of Infantry to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the department commander. The Eighteenth Field Artillery to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment designated by the department commander.

Fifth Increment—The Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the department commander. The Twenty-first Regiment of Field Artillery to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the department commander.

Western Department, Second Increment—The Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry to be raised at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, from two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department.

Fifth Increment—The Sixty-second and Sixty-third regiments of infantry to be raised at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of cavalry to be raised at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, from one regiment of cavalry to be sent there from the Southern Department.

The Quartermaster-General has already received instructions for the preparation of shelter for these troops at these places.

## BILLS REPORTED IN THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs reports a bill relative to the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The bill provides that the composition shall hereafter be played, sung or rendered in any public place or at any public entertainment, or in any theater or motion picture hall, restaurant or cafe, only as an entire composition or number, without embellishments of national or other melodies; nor shall it, or any part thereof, be played as a part of a medley of any kind; nor shall it, or any part thereof, be introduced or prelude thereto be played as an exit march. For viola-

tion of the provisions of this act a fine of not more than \$100 is provided.

The Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" on the following measures: Resolve providing for improvements at the fish hatcheries under the control of the State Fish and Game Commission; resolve providing for an investigation by the Board of Retirement relative to the pensions and annuities of employees who receive board or lodging as a part of their compensation; resolve compensating Caroline L. Howard for damages by the construction of a sea wall in Hull; bill to annex certain lands to the judicial districts of various courts; bill to change the basis of payments in lieu of taxes on real estate held in the town of Sterling for purposes of the metropolitan water supply; resolve authorizing the Board of Education to convey to Tillie Friedman certain lands in Brighton.

## TAXATION FOR WAR COST URGED

Yale Economic Professors Present Argument to Congress—Claim That Price Inflation Results From Bond Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several Yale University economists and financiers, headed by Prof. Henry W. Farnum, Irving Fisher, Fred Rogers Fairchild and Clive Day, have presented to Congress an argument in favor of a policy of taxation, rather than of bond issues, as the chief means of financing the war. Taxation, they contend, will prevent price inflation consequent to bond issues. Their argument follows, in part:

"The taxation policy is practicable, because the current income of the people in any case must pay the war expenditures. The choice between bond issues and taxation is merely a choice whether the Government shall take income with a promise to repay those who furnish it or take income without such promise. The actual arms, munitions, and other equipment and supplies for use in the war, except to the small extent that they have been stored up in the past, must be produced now, during the war itself, not after the war, and more-over must be produced by our own people.

"The policy of borrowing within the country itself does not shift any part of the Nation's burden of war to the future. All it does is to make possible a different distribution of the burden among individuals and social classes, to permit repayment to certain persons who have contributed income during the war by other persons after the war. If the people can support the war at all, they can do it on a cash basis. Borrowing creates nothing. Except by borrowing abroad, which we can not do, we get nothing which we do not ourselves produce.

"It may be necessary for a month or two, the outset to issue a limited amount of bonds, pending the collection of increased taxes, but beyond these, which might well be made repayable within a year, no necessity for bonds exists. The taxation policy and no other will enable the country to escape the enormous evils of further inflation. The present high level of prices in Europe and America is primarily due to the war bonds and the paper money issued abroad. If the United States joins on a huge scale in this policy of borrowing, prices are bound to become far higher still.

"Price inflation is harmful, even in times of peace. During a war it is disastrous. It increases the cost of conducting the war. It postpones victory and thus adds to the war's toll of lives as well as to its money expenditures. By every bond issue the Government enhances the prices it must pay, and thus creates the need of more bonds. The policy works against itself. Moreover, inflation of prices works injustice between different classes of society. The burden rests chiefly upon wage earners and salary receivers, whose pay never rises as fast as prices, and upon those who receive fixed or contractual incomes. The hardship which millions of our people are already suffering from the increased cost of living will be made many fold greater if the Government issues billions of dollars of bonds to finance the war.

"The man who goes to the front can not be paid back the life or the limb he may lose. The man who stays at home should contribute his just share of the money cost without expectation of repayment. That the soldier or sailor who gives himself to his country should, if he be so fortunate as to return, be taxed to pay interest and repay principal to him who has contributed the lesser thing, money, is a crying injustice. If conscription is right and just, conscription of the income is the more so; conscription of both is just and right when the nation's life and honor are at stake.

"The policy of taxation for war expenditures will increase the efficiency of the nation in the war. Its effect in keeping down the cost of the war has already been pointed out. Its effect on the spirit of the people is still more important. The general recognition of the justice of requiring every one, according to his ability, to share the burdens of war, will bind the people together; the sense of injustice in the policy of borrowing will tend to drive them apart, to array class against class. Our soldiers and sailors will fight loyally in any case, but their spirit will be the more indomitable if they feel that every man who stays at home is serving the country to the utmost with his substance. An America in which every citizen without discrimination is called upon to do and to give all that he can, all that his powers permit, will be a united America, and a united America is bound to be victorious."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

Maria Theresa

## MARIA THERESA

Any consideration, no matter how short, of the reign of Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose bi-centenary occurred yesterday, must be preceded by some understanding of that far reaching and much discussed state paper known as the Pragmatic Sanction. It was in 1731 that Charles VI, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, first embarked on that wonderful series of diplomatic moves which had for their object the securing of the succession to his dominions for his daughter, Maria Theresa. Eighteen years before that date, he had issued the Pragmatic Sanction, in which he had announced the indivisibility of the Monarchy, and had settled the succession on his daughter in default of a male heir. It now became the one great object of his life to secure the adherence of the powers to this instrument. To this end he was willing and did actually sacrifice much. In 1731 Great Britain and Holland agreed to respect it. In return for the cession of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla to Don Carlos. Two years later, after many further readjustments of territory, Spain and Sardinia adhered to the Pragmatic Sanction, and when Maria Theresa succeeded her father on Oct. 20, 1740, her position, as far as it could be secured by solemn treaty, seemed impregnable.

Solemn treaties, however, proved of little avail. Charles had neglected the shrewd advice of the Prince Eugene that he should supplement the adherence of the powers with an efficient army of some 200,000 men, and the Austrian forces having just emerged from a disastrous war with Turkey were thoroughly disorganized. Frederick the Great of Prussia was the first to strike. At the head of a splendid army bequeathed to him by his father he marched into Silesia, and thus opened a campaign which did not terminate until eight years afterwards. Within a very short time, practically all the powers were involved. France, Spain, Bavaria, Saxony and Sardinia ranged themselves on the side of Prussia, while England and Holland were on the side of Austria.

For Maria Theresa, the position seemed desperate enough. In addition to the troubles from without, were many troubles within. Feeling amongst the Magyars and the Slavs was running high, and the ruin and misery brought about by the disruption of the administration and the wars of the previous reign had produced widespread unrest amongst the German element in her dominions. It was then that Maria Theresa displayed that marvelous resource and judgment which was rapidly to secure her a place amongst the great rulers of Europe. She determined to appeal to the Magyars, and whilst the common story of how she appeared before the Hungarian Magnates in the Diet at Pressburg, clad in a simple black robe and carrying her infant son in her arms, and so worked upon their feelings that they shouted out "Moriatur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa," is certainly apocryphal, there is no doubt that she did appeal to them with passionate eloquence, and that they gave her their whole-hearted support as a matter of history.

In spite of it all, however, Austria was defeated. As far as territory was concerned the end of the war found her poorer than when she entered it. She lost Silesia to Prussia; whilst by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, cessions were made at the expense of the House of Hapsburg to Spain and Sardinia. In almost every other way, however, she was immeasurably stronger. Maria Theresa displayed in everything she did a far-seeing statesmanship, and her efforts were ably seconded by Francis of Lorraine, whom she had married in 1736.

All through the years which immediately followed the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle Maria Theresa never abandoned the idea of one day recovering Silesia from Frederick. Indeed a large part of her efforts dur-

ing the nine years which intervened between the end of the war of the Austrian succession and the beginning of the Seven Years' War in 1749 were devoted to preparations for this reconquest. With that remarkable grasp of conditions which never deserted her, she recognized that her dominions would never be really strong and consolidated unless the administration was everywhere reformed and archaic systems which had survived from the middle ages were replaced by more modern methods. With the help of her great minister, Count Haugwitz, therefore, she carried out extensive reforms in the central provinces; whilst she studiously avoided disturbing the time-honored customs which obtained in Hungary. Then, in the diplomatic realm, she and Kaunitz completely transformed the face of things. For some time past it had been evident to the Austrian statesmen that Austria's enemy in Europe was no longer France but Prussia, and on May 1, 1756, France and Austria concluded the first treaty of Versailles, thus bringing to an end the long rivalry between the house of Bourbon and the house of Hapsburg.

In that year began the Seven Years' War, in which, before it was over, half Europe was engaged. So far as Austria was concerned, it was an attempt on the part of Maria Theresa to recover Silesia and it failed. The peace of Hubertusburg, which was signed in 1763, left Silesia in the hands of Frederick. Meanwhile, the ambitions of Catherine II of Russia were causing Maria Theresa no little anxiety. Catherine had advanced her dominions at the expense of the Turk as far as the Black Sea, and Vienna viewed with increasing concern the possibility of Russia gaining complete control of the Danube. In the circumstances, Maria Theresa tried to induce Frederick the Great to agree to remain neutral in the event of Austria going to war with Russia. Frederick, however, was much preoccupied with an idea of his own, namely, the partition of Poland, and the last thing he wanted was anything in the nature of a coolness between himself and Catherine. Finally, therefore, Maria Theresa was obliged to purchase the modification of the extreme claims of Russia in Turkey by agreeing to and sharing in the spoliation of Poland. The first treaty of partition was signed in 1772.

Maria Theresa's attitude toward the matter was characteristic. Her almost fanatical determination to preserve the power and prestige of the Hapsburg dominions caused her to feel that she might quite reasonably be called upon to sacrifice her honor as a queen in order to achieve this end. She said, indeed, quite frankly to Kaunitz regarding the partition that if she was to lose her reputation before God and man for not respecting the rights of others, it should not be for small advantage. If in fact, as one writer has put it, Austria was to share in the plunder of Poland, she was to be consoled for the distress caused her feelings by the magnitude of her share of the booty. There was at any rate no hypocrisy in the tears of the empress.

Her last great act was to overrule her son Joseph, who had become Emperor in succession to his father in 1765, and co-regent with his mother, in his determination to go to war with Frederick the Great over the succession to the throne of Bavaria, which Joseph claimed for himself. The two armies were actually facing each other in the field, when Maria Theresa succeeded in bringing about a compromise in the treaty of Teschen, by which Joseph agreed to rest content with the cession of the Quarter of the Inn and some other districts.

Maria Theresa, like her old enemy Frederick of Prussia, was an autocrat of autocrats; but she was sincerely anxious that her country should advance with the times. She encouraged education, promoted trade, and favored religious toleration, her one demand being that nothing should be done which could, in any way, weaken the authority of the Crown. In her own house she was always a great lady, "the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia and the Archduchess of Austria," and she carried through triumphant the Austrian tradition of making marriages for her daughters greatly to the advantage of the House of Hapsburg.

## INDIAN TELLS OF HIS PEOPLE

Happy Early Days of Red Men in America and Some Wrons Inflicted Upon Them by White Race Are Described

The following article, dealing with the attitude of the American Indians with regard to the liquor traffic, was written for The Christian Science Monitor by DeWitt H. Miller, a member of the Sioux tribe, who is an active temperance worker among his people in South Dakota. Mr. Miller was sergeant-at-arms at the prohibition national convention in St. Paul last summer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—If it were possible to portray by tongue or pen the history of the depredations perpetrated upon my race by John Barleycorn, I would not do it. The details of this narrative are too repulsive. However, there are many facts concerning the effect of "firewater" on the native Americans that cannot be suppressed. These facts must always arouse in the hearts of all who know them the deepest sympathy; but no man or woman of another race, however sympathetic, can ever fully understand the ruin that alcohol has inflicted upon the Indians. What I mean is this: These good people must see the injury through the eyes and by thoughts of this injured race before they can fully comprehend the real nature of this ruin. Nevertheless, I appreciate the motive back of these sympathies, and the efforts made by many thoughtful "paleface" brothers and sisters for the protection and emancipation of our race from the drink evil.

Let us for a moment look at the native American, the man you call savage, as he was before the coming of the palefaces.

When the first Americans, my forefathers, lived in this beloved land of ours, undisturbed by a foreign people, they were leading a life of contentment. Free and supreme, they were the undisputed lords of the forest, mountains, valley and plains of this grand and glorious North American continent. Herein the animals, the fowls of the air and the fish of the streams and lakes abounded; these, with the corn, the acorn, wild rice, wild berries and roots of many descriptions bountifully supplied their wants. It was in this vast expanse of propitious environments that they had their happy homes and maintained a sturdy race.

As a race of people, the native Americans were possessed of as strong personality, as great physical vigor, as dauntless moral courage, as great bravery, as quick intelligence, as great strength of character as any race of people in the world and of a mind which was able to grasp and comprehend human thought. They were peaceful, considerate, sympathetic, charitable, affectionate, emotional and religious. They loved, they rejoiced, they wondered, they meditated and they feared. They were firm believers in and true exponents of that noble doctrine, the brotherhood of man. They believed in honesty as the best policy.

As husbands, fathers, friends and neighbors, the Redmen were an ideal people. To their wives and children they were loving, truthful, thoughtful and faithful. The friendship which they developed, believed in and practiced, was one of the finest things that can be attributed to the character of the native Americans. They alone knew and observed the true meaning of the term friendship.

They were the embodiment of hospitality. My home is your home, and yours is mine, was the central idea in the motive and application of it. Nothing was too good for their guests; air and water were no freer than any other good gifts of the "Master of Life." What the Great Mystery gave to his red children was the common heritage, and it was not every Redman's privilege to ask but his right to receive. Not one of these hungry while another had food. Every man, woman and child upon entering a tipi was given something to eat, and made to feel satisfied. None of them went cold while another had a robe to spare. None were shelterless while there was a tipi in sight. This worthy custom prevailed at all times, regardless of conditions. It was just as true in times of adversity as in times of prosperity.

As free born, they were untrammelled thinkers, and maintained that freedom should be freedom, and nothing less. As free men, they allowed others the same range of thought.

With them the spiritual life was paramount, and all material things were secondary to that belief. They solemnly, reverently and earnestly believed in an all-pervading Being—the creator of man, and of the universe, of things animate and inanimate. From early childhood they were so trained that they felt, heard and saw their God in Nature. And they were true to the conceptions of this unseen power in all their daily acts.

They laid the foundation for a civilization of their own, in which the government was established on right and justice. The basis of this government was formed on the simplest kind of a democracy, based on kinship, which starts from the family, out of which grew the clan and the tribe. Of course, circumstances, such as geographic and tribal divisions, diversity of languages and other conditions made progress uneven, some showing little advance, while others reached a high degree of civilization. On the whole, the progress made by them was encouraging. They were the masters of this continent; no alien race or unsympathetic civilization disputed their boundaries or criticized their customs, they lived a life of pleasure and real happiness. When to look and behold, there came a day which was the turning of their lives. On that day Chris-

topher Columbus from across the big waters set foot upon the soil of their beloved land, and the subsequent settlement of Europeans precipitated strange conditions. A civilization of an entirely different type, with its characteristic greed and gain, was thrust upon them with a furious propaganda.

Such a thing as drunkenness was entirely unknown among them. They were wholly ignorant of rum, until the white man brought it to them, and induced them to partake of it. To prove the truthfulness of this statement I cannot do better than to quote a disinterested person, who was no other than Catlin, the artist-explorer. He said: "That the Indians in their native state were drunken, is false, for they are the only temperance people, literally speaking, that I ever saw in my travels, or expect to see. If the civilized world is startled at this, it is the fact that they must battle with, not with me. These people manufacture no spirituous liquor themselves, and knew nothing of it until it was brought into their country, and tendered to them by Christians."

Its advent and the consequent baneful effects it produced upon the tribes, both great and small, tell very plainly the story of disintegration, demoralization, degradation and destruction. They, who by nature were pure and noble, and as lords of these forests and unbounded plains, walked with proud composure, were humbled by the influence of this cursed stuff. Their manly independence was blunted and destroyed by the contaminating vices and dissipation which followed in the trail of the nefarious traffic in drink.

Alongside the purpose to dislodge them physically, mentally and morally, ran the scheme to acquire their property through the instrumentality of this traffic. And the tyrant's imperious way at once extended into and over every avenue of activity where there might be a chance to defraud and cheat the Indians.

Some years ago a few Yankton-Dakota Indians organized a temperance society. And out of this small beginning has grown the Dakota Temperance League, which embraces the whole Dakota tribe. Local societies have been organized in all the Dakota reservations in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and one settlement in Minnesota. These local lodges hold monthly meetings, where means and ways of combating John Barleycorn are discussed and acted upon. Once each year delegates from all the lodges meet in annual convention. This is the outcome of the baneful effects of the traffic upon their people.

A better day for the Dakota Indian has arrived. Citizenship was conferred upon them by the Government of these United States, through the passage of the Dawes Severalty Act, in 1887. The act gave them the protection of the courts and all the rights and prerogatives of American citizenship, including suffrage. Thus the Dakota Indians were given the strongest weapon—the ballot—to battle with. And on Nov. 6, 1916, at the time of the general election, they came forth like warriors of old in all their manhood and fought the battle for their country and race in Montana, in South Dakota and in Nebraska, and helped to drive liquor from each of these great commonwealths. To be sure, they were fighting for their own welfare, but in so doing, they also fought for every other nationality within the boundaries of these states mentioned.

It is the glad anticipation of the writer that some day, not long to be deferred, the Dakota Indian voter of Minnesota will have the opportunity to express his opinion at the ballot box on State-wide prohibition. I am certain that he, too, will, as his brethren in the above named states have done, assert his right to destroy this evil. The work that Little Turtle, chief of the Miami, began in 1803, let us finish for the whole nation, and then the native Americans, with all the other racial strains of this Anglo-American republic will proclaim, "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad."

**MEATLESS AND FLOURLESS DAY**  
JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Bilbo has issued a proclamation urging the people of Mississippi to observe one meatless and flourless day each week during the war.

## PRESIDENT SEES A CLOSER UNITY

In Dedication of Red Cross Memorial, Mr. Wilson, Predicts an Erasure, Through Sacrifice, of All Sectional Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Saturday gave to the people of the country another message of warning relating to the magnitude of the task that is before them. "I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them," he said.

The occasion was the dedication of the new Red Cross Building, erected in memory of the patriotic women of America. The President declared that the United States is at war, "because we believe the very principles upon which the American Republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated."

The President was introduced by former President Taft as the Nation's leader in the greatest war in history, "a war whose sacrifices we cannot realize," President Wilson said.

"It gives me a very deep gratification as the titular head of the American Red Cross to accept in the name of that association this significant and beautiful gift of the Government and of private individuals who have conceived their duty in a noble spirit and upon a great scale."

"It is significant that it should be dedicated to the women who served to alleviate suffering and comfort those who were in need during our Civil War, because their thoughtful, disinterested self-sacrificing devotion is the spirit which should always illustrate the services of the Red Cross. The Red Cross needs at this time more than it ever needed before the comprehending support of the American people and all the facilities which could be placed at its disposal to perform its duties adequately and efficiently."

"I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them. We thought the scale of our Civil War was unprecedented, but in comparison with the struggle into which we have now entered the Civil War seems almost insignificant in its proportions and in its expenditures of treasure and of blood. And, therefore, it is a matter of the greatest importance to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it. It will be our instrument to do the work of alleviation and of mercy which will attend this struggle. Of course, the scale upon which it shall act will be greater than the scale of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform."

"It is in recognition of that fact that the American Red Cross has just added to its organization a small body of men whom it has chosen to call its war council—not because they are to counsel war, but because they are to serve in this special war those purposes of counsel which have become so imperatively necessary. Their first duty will be to raise a great fund out of which to draw the resources for the performance of their duty, and I do not believe that it will be necessary to appeal to the American people to respond to their call for funds, because the heart of this country is in its war, and if the heart of the country is in the war its heart will express itself in the gifts that will be poured out for these humane purposes."

"I say the heart of the country is in this war because it would not have gone into it if its heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not first believed that there was an opportunity to express the character of the United States. We have gone in with no special grievance of our own, because we have always said that we were the friends and servants of mankind. We look for no profit. We look for no advantage. We will accept no advantage out of this war."

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## FRANCE HEARS OF GREEK ACTS AGAINST ALLIES

General Sarraill's Report Uncovers Deeds of Athens Government—Document Commented On in French Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Great satisfaction is expressed in the French press at the reply which General Sarraill has made to the protest of the Royal Government in Athens at his summary treatment of Greek comitadjis. The reply, which is published in all the newspapers, is curt and to the point. The six inhabitants of Dianitza who had been shot were undoubtedly comitadjis, and those whose houses had been burnt were not shot simply because they were absent, but if they were caught, no mercy awaited them. If they had been taken, it had been requisitioned or paid for, and if a church had been burnt this had been done because it had been made a depot for arms. General Sarraill goes on to state that the subprefect of Kipourgos and the chief of police in the same district are the authors of much false and defamatory information on the subject of the neutral zone; and that, as papers proved which had been seized, they had organized and assisted bands of comitadjis. But the most significant portion of General Sarraill's reply is the statement which he makes regarding the Greek Government. In Athens, "The Greek Government," he says, "organized and maintained bands of irregular troops."

The Temps deals with the dispatch in a leading article in which it declares that, for the first time for 18 months the French nation will have the satisfaction of reading the truth about Greece in an official document. Ever since Dec. 1, 1916, continues the Temps, the French public has been asked to believe that the Royal Government in Greece has been perfectly satisfactory, that there were no more guns or rifles in the north of Greece, that relations had been resumed with a government which was said to be repentant. If doubts were expressed in the press, as to the veracity of these affirmations, the censorship dealt effectively with them. Happily, General Sarraill's dispatch puts an end to the legend. Not only has the transport of arms in the Peloponnese been a mere comedy, but thanks to the rifles kept in their own homes by the reservists, the King's Government has been able to organize bands which attack our soldiers.

The Temps adds that it appears a good opportunity for stating that the attitude of the King of Greece and of his ministers is exactly similar to that which they adopted at the close of 1915, and which, in spite of repeated efforts the Temps was never allowed to make public. For the particular instruction and edification of public opinion it proceeds to give a brief summary of events without any comments.

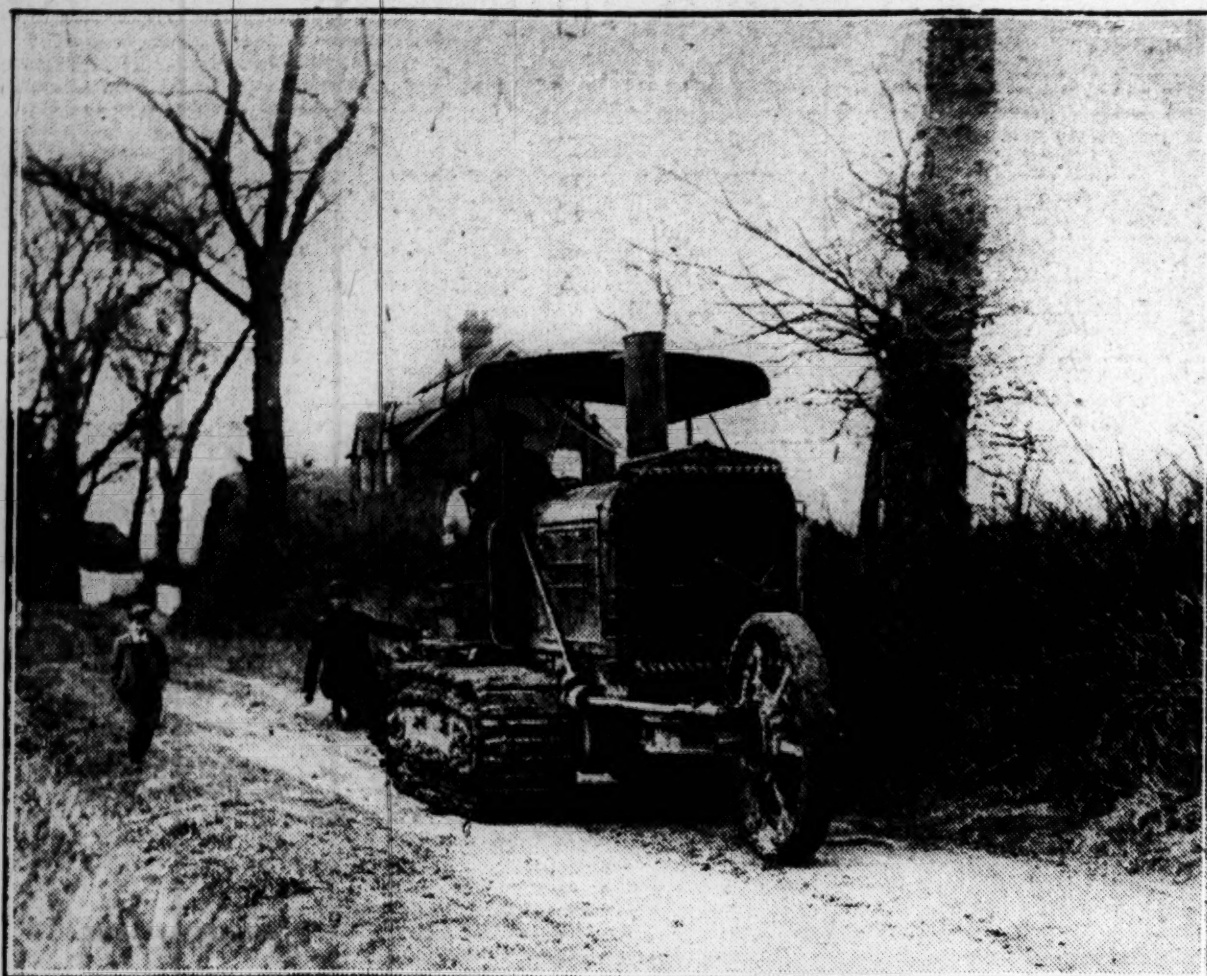
In September, 1915, the King of Greece advised the Bulgarians that he did not intend to carry out his engagements with regard to Serbia and thus caused the subsequent aggression. The proof of this is furnished by an interview granted by the King himself to the Nouvelle Presse Libre a few months later. In it occur the two following passages:

"It is with passionate interest that I watch every progress made by the Central Empires. Every inch of French ground taken by the Germans appears to me a gain for Greece."

"Neither the past nor any prejudice can prevent me from wishing for the arrival of the Bulgarians, allies of the Germans, as the liberators of Salonika."

Four times did the Temps publish this incriminating interview, and four times it was suppressed by the censor. In December, 1915, the King sent Colonel Pallis to order General Sarraill to reembar, and to warn him that he would not defend his territory against the Bulgarians. In the spring of 1916 a number of interviews were granted by the King to the press expressing enmity to France. For example, in one of the following statement occurs: "I regret having said of the Bulgarians that they should be placed under the ban of civilization: it is of the French that I say this today." On the very day on which the King gave audience to General Sarraill he was suppressed by the censor before the arrival of the French General, the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, to whom he expressed the same sentiments.

After the handing over of the fort of Rupel to the Bulgarians and the capitulation of the Kavalla army corps, the King saluted the officers who surrendered as "national heroes," because by so doing they had created a further obstacle on the route of the army of the East. The German submarines of the Aegean Sea are provided with all they need by the Royal Government, which also gives them the necessary information to enable them to torpedo the French transports and hospital ships. With the aid of Major von Falkenhause, German military attaché, the King organized, on the Swiss model, the mobilization of his army, to facilitate a sudden attack on the rear guard of the army of the East. His habitual advisers with Major von Falkenhause are von Schenck, Streitt, etc., known as German agents. In September, 1916, a wireless message from the Royal Palace advised the Bulgarian-German attack of the concentration of the army of the East for the purpose of an offensive on its center. Thanks to this information, the enemy takes the initiative with an offensive on both wings, and the execu-



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### A Russian caterpillar tractor

## CHILD FARMERS NOT FAVORED

Only Twelve and One-Half Per Cent Give Favorable Answers to Grange Questions—Those Over 14 of Use on Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a farm near Braintree, Essex, a new recruit to help in the essential task of cultivating the land consists in a heavy caterpillar tractor which has been lent by the Russian Government. It is of very large proportions and has an air of being some distant relative of the famous "tanks."

PARIS, France—An energetic and reasoned protest has been made by the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles to the scheme drawn out by M. Loucheur, Undersecretary of State for Munitions, providing for the distribution of coal by the division of the country into three main zones. The first of these zones is to extend from Bayonne to the Jura, via Dijon, and is to be supplied with coal solely from the coal mines of the south and the center, importation of coal through Marseilles being stopped. On becoming aware of the Government's intentions through the press, the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce, which had not been consulted as to the feasibility of the scheme, after thoroughly considering it came to the conclusion that it was both impracticable and dangerous, and both by telegram and letter made their opinion and their reasons for it known to the French Government. Both letter and telegram are published in the press. These documents show that the stoppage of the import of coal via Marseilles creates an annual shortage of 1,500,000 tons; that the lack of transport facilities does not permit of the carrying of 400 supplementary tons of coal daily to Marseilles; and that the mines in the Marseilles region cannot provide this surplus to their present output. To these considerations is added that of unemployment. The Chamber of Commerce points out that the suppression of the import of coal would mean that 60,000 workpeople both on the quays and in the factories would be thrown out of work. This population contains a large admixture of foreign element who might not be amenable to patriotic considerations and who cannot be exposed to famine, through lack of work, without the gravest risks to the country.

The conclusions, according to the committee, are that to send school children to farms without careful investigation of the actual need for them in a given district would be foolish and an embarrassment to the farmers, that boys under 14 and girls are not wanted, and that all farm labor must be supervised to avoid waste and inefficiency.

"Personal initiative is the large factor in farm labor that is profitable," says the Michigan Grange Master. "The youngsters are wholly unfamiliar for the most part with farm practice, methods, hours, crops, animals and the rural mind."

An Illinois farmer writes, "City school children would be of no use in this section. Farmers are in need of adult help, 18 years and over." The Minnesota State grand master says, "City boys unless trained are of no use to us. Nearly all the work is carried on by either gas or horsepower and I find they do not understand how to drive a horse or handle machinery."

The secretary of the Vermont Grange replies, "Vermont is a dairy State. No children are employed or wanted to my knowledge." The four officers of the Pennsylvania Grange agree that children are not wanted to any extent. "Some demand for boys," says the master, but the State treasurer says, "We do not think school children of the large cities would be of sufficient help to warrant the undertaking."

"The tending of small corn is a delicate business for a city bred child," says an officer from the cornbelt of Illinois, "while haying and harvest would be too heavy work for one not accustomed to labor in the hot sun."

"We are convinced," says Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, "that the place for the children is in their homes, that they can help much better there in school and home gardens under supervision, and that the farmers are the last people to want an army of inefficient, inexperienced laborers on their hands. The grange officers show a clear knowledge of the fact that child labor is the most unskilled and uneconomical labor there is. I hope no one will be so foolish as to attempt to send children to the farms in any district without first seeing that the farmers want them and that they are to be properly safeguarded and supervised."

### ORDERS FOR KHAKI CLOTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced that contracts for the making of 10,000,000 yards of khaki cloth are about to be placed with woolen and worsted manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland. These are the largest orders that have been made since the end of 1914. The orders are to be placed with contractors in Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, Calder Valley, Apperley Bridge, Halifax, Morley, Yeadon and Keighley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also in manufacturing areas in the West of England and in Scotland and Ireland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary for Scotland, the Right Hon. Robert Munro, K. C., M. P., was the chief speaker at a meeting of representatives of the Scottish district agricultural committees held recently in the Goid Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of Sir Robert Wright, chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, after the publication of the report of the Scottish Departmental Committee on Food Production. After the recommendations of the committee had been read Mr. Munro addressed the meeting.

It would be worse than folly, he said, if they were to ignore the gravity of the food situation. It was, however, not a time for panic, but for co-ordinated and sustained effort on the part of every individual in the country. It was the duty of every man and woman to face the problem and endeavor to devise ways and means for the solution of it. It was for this purpose that he had again appointed the Wason Committee, which had, on two previous occasions, rendered service to the State, and had sought its assistance. The report drawn up by that committee, the recommendations of which they had just heard, was most valuable, and he heartily thanked them for their labors on behalf of the Government.

### PROTEST AGAINST ECONOMIC MEASURES

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### BUILDING TRADE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The second meeting of the Building Trades Central Advisory Committee (operative) which was recently appointed to advise and assist the Ministry of Labor upon matters affecting workmen in connection with the employment exchanges, has just taken place. Among the questions considered by the committee were the recent decisions by the umpire with regard to the disallowance of benefit to men who refused jobs either in another district or in a new trade. Various recommendations of the Treasury Committee on the audit of unemployment benefit associations were also discussed, and the best means to be taken for expediting the placing of men sent from one town or district to another by the exchanges. Among those present at the meeting were Mr. C. F. Rey, director of employment exchanges (in the chair), Mr. J. Batchelor (operative bricklayers), Mr. W. Bradshaw (operative stonemasons), Mr. F. Chandler (Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners), Mr. Charles Ince (builders' laborers), Mr. J. Parsonage (Amalgamated Painters), Mr. J. Vickers (heating engineers), Mr. W. Wentworth (woodcutting machinists), Mr. R. Wilson (operative slaters).

## HOW SCOTLAND MAY HELP MEET FOOD PROBLEMS

Rt. Hon. Robert Munro Reviews Work Already Done and Points Out Where Further Aid May Be Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Secretary for Scotland, the Right Hon. Robert Munro, K. C., M. P., was the chief speaker at a meeting of representatives of the Scottish district agricultural committees held recently in the Goid Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of Sir Robert Wright, chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, after the publication of the report of the Scottish Departmental Committee on Food Production. After the recommendations of the committee had been read Mr. Munro addressed the meeting.

It would be worse than folly, he said, if they were to ignore the gravity of the food situation. It was, however, not a time for panic, but for co-ordinated and sustained effort on the part of every individual in the country. It was the duty of every man and woman to face the problem and endeavor to devise ways and means for the solution of it. It was for this purpose that he had again appointed the Wason Committee, which had, on two previous occasions, rendered service to the State, and had sought its assistance. The report drawn up by that committee, the recommendations of which they had just heard, was most valuable, and he heartily thanked them for their labors on behalf of the Government.

The meeting that he was addressing had been summoned that they might review together the situation and hammer out a program for the future. He desired, he continued, earnestly to impress upon them the national importance of the work on which they were engaged. If the plow was their hope then they could speed the plow, and they could turn that hope into absolute and complete confidence. "Swift had many years ago written in 'Gulliver's Travels': 'Whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.'"

Without pursuing needlessly the possible invidious comparison, it was, Mr. Munro continued, at least correct to say that these words, if they were apposite when they were written, were equally, if not more, apposite to the situation today. The work the committee were doing was fully appreciated by him, and was being followed with keen personal interest and warm appreciation by the Prime Minister. He thought that the Scottish agricultural committees might give a lead to England in the matter.

The speaker then briefly reviewed the work already accomplished in Scotland. Committees had been set up in every mainland county, each with its own executive officer, and through their energetic and efficient labors more than 53,000 acres of additional land, compared with last year, would be put under crop this year. He understood that, roughly speaking, one acre could provide sufficient food for one individual for a whole year, and from this the value of the work accomplished might be judged. Considering all the difficulties with which they had to contend, he considered that their record was a highly creditable one. Motor tractors, of which there were, at that moment, 36 at work, had played a valuable part in the work. Arrangements had now been made with the motor trade by the Board of Agriculture, by which most of the difficulties in connection with them would be surmounted. With regard to the wage question, he understood that several committees had made arrangements for meetings between farmers and farm workers to discuss the matter, and the negotiations had resulted in the fixing of a rate of wages in these cases.

Another interesting feature of the work was the number of women's committees that had been formed throughout the country. Thirteen of these had been formed in recent times and the Board of Agriculture had undertaken to bear the expense connected with them. Good results would, he felt confident, be obtained, by closer cooperation between the women's committees and the agricultural committees. In the matter of allotments also, good work had been done. The accumulative effect of that work was considerable, and it had a social and moral, as well as an agricultural bearing on the wellbeing of the community. The problem of labor, which had been one of the most perplexing, had been tackled with gratifying success. Between 3000 and 4000 men had already been supplied through the National Service Department for working on the land in Scotland. The help they had received from this direction had surpassed his most sanguine expectations, and he expressed his gratitude for the efficiency and energy with which the officials of that department had carried out their extremely difficult work.

He wished them to understand that the Government had not been asking agriculturists to do everything they could without giving them at the same time all the aid and encouragement possible in return. Mr. Munro then proceeded to enumerate some of the reforms and changes that had been introduced which, in their accumulative effect, were not inconsiderable. In Dr. Greig they had secured an expert representative on the Fertilizers Committee, and amongst other things he had, in conjunction with Mr. Prothero, made

representations as to the fixing of the price of the wool clip, and on the question of milk.

The problems of deer and rabbits had been tackled with satisfactory results, the time for heather burning had been extended and the Corn Production Bill would, he hoped, be of immense value to the agricultural community. On the whole it was not too much to say that agriculture had come into its own and had changed the role of Cinderella for that of the Princess. Much still remained to be done, but he hoped that, by harmonious cooperative work, effect would be given to the valuable proposals which the Wason Committee had made.

He had two further points that he wished to emphasize, namely the importance of maintaining a plentiful supply of pure milk and, more important still, of food and especially cereals. The increased production of cereals was essential and could be attained in two ways. By bringing a larger area under the plow and by an increased use of artificial manures. There was no reason in the world why hundreds of thousands of acres more should not be brought under the plow. The prohibition of the export of manures, except under license, had received full effect, and a full supply of sulphate of ammonia and basic slag was assured for the farmer, which, if fully utilized, should increase the grain crop in the country to the extent of half a million quarters a year. They should, he said in conclusion, harness all their energies to help in the task of achieving the victory which waited their armies, and they should remember that they could help in that task in the fields of Scotland, just as truly as in the fields of France and Flanders.

## TECHNICAL LENDING LIBRARY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question is being considered by the technical and commercial libraries committee of the Library Association of founding a national lending library of technical literature, either in connection with an existing State library, such as the Science Library at South Kensington, or with some State department. Those who are considering the idea are anxious that the books should be available for country readers and that municipal authorities should act as local agencies, or it is proposed that in rural areas the books might be lent direct to students or officials of factories.

That the same subject is receiving the attention of German authorities is shown in an article recently published by the Frankfurter Zeitung, which states that plans are under consideration for the establishment of a general technical public library at Frankfurt-on-Main. A beginning has already been made, one of the chief libraries in the city having taken up the project. Although technical libraries are not new in themselves, they have hitherto been the property of technical associations and the larger industrial concerns. Under the new scheme these will be combined and put under the control of one of the established city libraries, and an attempt will be made to furnish technical information which will have historical value. The library to be selected is the Freiherrliche Carl von Rothschild's Öffentliche Bibliothek. Not only technical books, but also the chief technical magazines of Germany and the world are to be included in the library, and there will be a special department for patent publications of an international nature.

### TRIBUTE TO COAST PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Bacon and Rear-Admiral Grant, recently paid a visit of inspection to trawlers and drifter patrols at a port on the south-east coast. After the inspection Sir Edward Carson addressed the men and thanked them for the splendid and patriotic work they were carrying on day and night, and assured them that the greatness of their work was recognized by the public.

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## CHAIN GANGS FOR WORKING FARMS

North Carolina's County Commissioners Asked to Raise Crops on All Vacant Estates of State—Overproduction Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—An aggressive campaign is being waged by the North Carolina Food Commission, of which Governor Bickett is the head. As another agency for increased production of food crops in this State, Governor Bickett addressed a letter to the chairmen of the county commissioners of the 100 counties of the State asking them to secure all the vacant farms possible in their respective counties and cultivate them as far as possible with the chain gangs.

John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the North Carolina Food Commission, with headquarters in Raleigh, is responsible for the statement that within a few days the commission would have an army of 7500 people working throughout the State in the campaign for an increased production of food and feed crops.

"Many of our people do not realize the seriousness of the situation. In many respects the South is in a more critical position than it was at the beginning of the Civil War," says Mr. Lucas. "In 1861 the South was absolutely independent in the matter of food and feedstuffs. During the past several years we have been importing food and feedstuffs to the amount of approximately \$700,000,000. This year the figures will probably run much higher. Our own State has been spending in excess of \$4,000,000 a year. Practically all of money has been going to other sections for stuffs that we can produce as cheaply as the people in other sections who have been profiting by our economic mistakes."

"The program of planting a larger acreage of food and feedstuffs should appeal to our farmers, not only from the standpoint of patriotism, but because such a course is wise from the standpoint of profitable farming. With our country called upon to feed the armies and a part of the civilian population of our allies as well as our own armies, there seems to be no possibility of much decrease in the present prices of feed crops. Corn, soy beans and peas especially are assured of high prices, while Irish and sweet potatoes and hay will command prices far above normal. Probably nothing will be in greater demand than canned or dried vegetables and fruits. The surplus from every garden and orchard should be canned or dried."

"It is ridiculous to think of any possibility of an overproduction of the staple food and feed crops in the South this year. There is going to be a slight reduction in the cotton acreage, and there should be a larger reduction in the tobacco acreage, but we are going to have to depend on additional cultivated areas to give us the greater part of the increased production which is demanded to meet the situation."

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Colorado is essentially the place for little folks as well as grown-ups, because the pure, rare, clear mountain air is so delightful to describe accurately.

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## BOAT CAMDEN'S CREW ENROLLED

Officers From Charlestown Navy Yard Take Steps to Make the Steamship a Part of United States Naval Auxiliary

This forenoon a board of enrollment officers from the Charlestown Navy Yard boarded the Eastern Steamship Company's passenger boat Camden, and enrolled its eight officers and crew of 62 in Class 3 of the United States Naval Reserve forces. The Camden thus became a part of the United States naval auxiliary, subject to call at any time for duty as a transport, supply ship, oil carrier or collier.

This action was taken by Commander George T. Mitchell, in charge of enrollments at the navy yard, on orders just received from Washington directing him to proceed at once to the enrollment of the officers and crews of several freight and passenger steamers entering the port of Boston which are listed to be made subject to call as naval auxiliaries. Commander Mitchell also has received from Washington orders for the immediate assignment of naval reservists who have been awaiting service. These men, who are in classes 2, 3 and 4, will go first to the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship, and be assigned from there.

Commander Mitchell sent 75 naval reservists to Marblehead this morning. Fourteen men enlisted today at the new volunteer enrollment tent on Boston Common near Park and Tremont streets. Capt. J. A. Pearson, U. S. A., is in charge of this tent.

## Plattsburg Section Leaves

About 800 Men of New England Contingent Depart From Boston

About 800 men, comprising the second section of the New England Plattsburg contingent of 2500 to be trained as officers, left the South Station for Plattsburg, N. Y., last night in two special trains of 11 cars each. The trains left at 7 p. m. and 7:05 p. m. and arrived at Plattsburg this morning. Another special carrying 400 young men of the Worcester district, left Worcester at 8 p. m., falling in behind the Boston trains.

Only a few Boston men have yet to start for the Plattsburg camp, including 25 soldiers from the Ninth Regiment, who have been recommended by Colonel Logan.

Lieut.-Com. C. R. P. Rodgers, in charge of the recruiting office, on board the U. S. S. Nebraska, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, in addition to examining a number of recruits yesterday, completed arrangements for the transfer early in the week to the Newport Training Station of recruits now at the yard.

There are now 1100 enlisted men on the Nebraska. After these are equipped at Newport they will be distributed among the United States stations. The men wherever possible are being assigned to the ships and stations they prefer.

Boston recruiting stations this morning were prepared for a heavy increase in enlisting as a result of the enthusiasm aroused by the Boston visit of Marshal Joffre Saturday. An extra staff of clerks was on hand at the Army headquarters, 3 Tremont Row, the Navy office, 146 Tremont Street, and the Marine Corps office, 22 Seelye Square.

From the Army office 134 recruits were sent this morning to Fort Slocum, N. Y., where they will receive a month's training prior to assignment. All vacancies in the Coast Artillery Corps being filled, no enlistments are being received.

In the signal corps enlistments are being received only from expert telegraphers and gas engine adjusters.

At the Navy recruiting office an offer of 800 or 900 men, mostly electricians, has been received from the Edison Illuminating Company. The offer will probably be accepted, dependent, of course, on the passage of examinations by the men.

The Navy recruiting officers were made glad this forenoon by the application of 15 machinists for service, as there is a considerable shortage of this class of recruits. The marine office reported its recruiting figures as favorable.

Officers of the quartermaster's department at General Edwards' headquarters in Nottingham Chambers, today, began listing the men who are to make up the newly authorized companies which are to be made a part of the New England division. The companies are as follows: Twenty wagon truck companies of 720 men each, 10 auto truck companies of 350 men each, two bakers' companies of 122 men each, and 280 extra men for special duty. These men for the most part will remain for the present subject to call, as no quarters are available for them. A few will be drawn, however, for special clerical duty at headquarters.

The fourth Reserve Regiment of Engineers (Railroad Operating Regiment) will be composed of six companies raised by New England railroads as follows:

Companies A and B by the Boston & Maine Railroad; Company C by the Maine Central Railroad; Company D by the Boston & Albany Railroad; Companies E and F by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Officers and men of the Sixth and Ninth regiments will all be paid off within a week, it is expected. Lieut. Harrison W. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., discharging officer in this city, having made quite a start on Saturday. Accompanied by Sergeant Coulton and Private Fales of the Sixth Infantry, as clerks, the lieutenant visited the headquarters

of the Sixth Infantry at the South Army and the headquarters of the Ninth Infantry at the East Army and settled with the officers on duty at each post. If Company, the supply company of the Ninth and Company P, Sixth Infantry, were also settled with at the East Army. Other companies who received their pay were: H and A company, Ninth, and B, D and H companies, Sixth Infantry, stationed in this vicinity.

This morning Lieutenant Smith and Sergeants Chubbuck and Coulter of the Sixth started for Springfield, to pay off organizations of the Sixth at Framingham, Marlboro, Worcester, Chester, completing the day's duty it is expected by settling with companies of the Second Infantry at Springfield and vicinity. Tuesday the lieutenant, accompanied by clerks from the Second Infantry, will cover the territory in Western Massachusetts and New Hampshire, covered Massachusetts National Guardsmen, returning via Portsmouth, Fall River, New Bedford and Sagamore will complete the list of posts to be settled with. These payments will take about \$130,000.

## Naval Inspector Comes

Capt. George R. Marvell to Visit District From Eastport to Chatham

Capt. George R. Marvell, Federal officer in charge of naval districts, is in Boston today on an inspection trip that is to include the whole first naval district, which extends from Eastport, Me., to Chatham, Mass. Captain Marvell spent the forenoon inspecting the navy yard and was in brief conference with the Committee of Public Safety, and its subcommittee on naval forces. He then went to Marblehead, where he inspected the naval reservists; and on returning to Boston visited the receiving station on Commonwealth Pier.

The New England Gas and Coke Company's collier, Everett, is shortly to be visited by the enrollment officers, with the object of placing vessel, officers and crew under call for auxiliary naval service.

Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard today issued an order directing that any member of the enrollment force found using tobacco in the Navy Yard enrollment building shall be subjected to discipline. Any civilian found using tobacco in the enrollment building will at once be escorted out of the yard. This action is taken as a result of the report to the commandant that the enrollment building was found to be in a littered and dirty condition Saturday evening.

Michael F. Britt of East Boston, presented himself at the Commonwealth Pier this forenoon with the enlistment papers of his brother, Howard E. Britt, naval reservist of the fourth class, who has been missing four days. Michael offered himself in his brother's place, and the recruiting officers decided to take him. Howard's papers were cancelled, Michael's papers were drawn up, he was given a uniform and equipment and assigned for duty at once.

Lieut.-Col. Tracey C. Dickson, in charge of the Watertown Arsenal, this forenoon issued a statement advising all civilians who were challenging in the vicinity of the arsenal to halt at once. He further advised all civilians to go nowhere near the arsenal at night, as he has given orders to his sentries to fire on all suspicious persons who do not at once obey the demand to give an account of themselves. It was explained that this stringent action is taken following an incident of Saturday evening, when two prowlers were discovered apparently trying to get over or under the fence. They ran when challenged by the sentry, and though fired upon, escaped.

## Uniforms for Harvard

Drills This Week Will Be on Basis of Eight Hours Work

By Wednesday, it is expected, the 350 recruits taken into the ranks at Harvard last week will be in uniform, and then the entire Harvard force will be in service drab. Drills this week will be on a basis of eight hours work daily for the 1100 men in camp.

The 65 members of the engineering corps of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the command of Capt. W. B. Downing, U. S. A., returned yesterday to Cambridge.

Early Saturday morning, the three sections of the corps started work, and by noon Sunday the bridge building section, under Lieut. Loring Wirt, had completed the construction of a 45-foot overall pile bent bridge over a large stream and tested it out with a 3½-ton automobile-truck. The fortification section, under Lieutenant Longard, completed a 40-foot dam on the river, and the reconnaissance section, under Lieutenant Dennon, mapped the country between Bedford and South Billerica. The corps also laid out a road through a swamp.

## Full Strength Ordered

Fifty Men to Be Added to Each Company in Ninth Regiment

Immediately upon receipt today of a telegram from Washington directing that "all organizations of the line be recruited to full strength," Col. Edward L. Logan, in command of the Ninth Regiment, issued orders for the admission of 50 recruits to each of the 12 line companies.

The Ninth is a Boston regiment largely, only five companies coming from outside the city: F, Lawrence; M, Lowell; G, Worcester; L, Natick; K, Clinton.

This is the first time the Ninth has had opportunity to recruit to war strength, though it has been in service since March 31. All men who are now on the waiting list are now requested to apply for examination at the East to apply for examination at the East Army on East Newton Street, Boston. At this army recruits will be received for any company in the regiment.

## FINANCIER CALLS INCOME TAX FAIR

Maj. Henry L. Higginson of Boston Says It Should Begin on Incomes as Small as One Thousand Dollars

In discussing the new and revised national income tax for special war emergencies, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, head of the Boston banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., regarded for many years as one of the leading financiers in New England and held in great esteem for his public benefactions, made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor:

"An income tax has always seemed to me wise and fair, for it brings home to every person a feeling of responsibility and is a strong appeal to the sense of loyalty and patriotism. Rich people have often been reluctant publicly to state the amount of their wealth, and trustees of large estates are especially reticent about the income of the property in their charge. They should be so.

"An income tax throws the light of day on facts and is therefore good, as it allays suspicion of one's neighbors. A limit of \$1000 strikes me as fair on which may be put a very small tax, and then the tax should increase with the increasing amount of property. The man with a \$500,000 income can part with one-third of it without any suffering; that may not be true of people of \$1000 income. Suffering is good for all of us. Every man and woman had better give up something for the sake of our country, which means all that we have in this world excepting our sense of honor and honesty.

"The farmer should not be exempted, for, on the whole, that class of our inhabitants is often well to do, and in any case is safe. The farmer usually has a house over his head, and his food; everything beyond that is a luxury in hard times. By the way, national prohibition seems to me a waste and much needed tool in our war.

"The matter of administering income taxes is important. If our people are frank in their statements, much of the difficulty is removed, and, if not, the assessors must do their best. If every man in the country is to pay taxes in proportion to his means, a very large sum of money will be collected; but it is most important that the man's means should be increased. If the large corporations are taxed too heavily, the managers will be discouraged and will do half work or no work at all, making their output smaller and throwing out many workmen. Therefore, it is essential that they should not be too heavily taxed. Tax the individual who has the money in his pocket, and not the corporation which is trying to make money, and which must be encouraged, not discouraged.

"At the present time business is going on in a large way in England, and therefore the people can bear heavy taxes. It is clear that if a man does not earn well he cannot pay well.

"As regards people's willingness to pay taxes, this is well known in our town; that many people have hastened to pay their taxes due some time hence. The string of men and women with this object was long the other day. In short, people of some means want to help; of which fact our Government will please take notice.

"We have a right to expect that the Government officers, Federal and State, take counsel with the men used to business in a large way. These men, especially in such times, are liberal and disinterested in their views. At any rate, people know how to do things in the best way. In the issue of the present United States loan, such advice has not been taken so freely as it should. We citizens have a right to ask that the Government trust us just as much as it trusts its chosen officers. Sometimes these chosen officers are able and well instructed and sometimes they are not.

"Today a large number of our ablest business men are busy simply with Government work, doing it zealously, intelligently and without pay. Their reward lies in their pride of existence as citizens and in their love for their country, for they recognize well that it is all they have.

"Without trust, any government will fail. I venture to ask that the Government trust its citizens to the full."

## STATE GUARD UNIT ENROLLS IN MELROSE

MELROSE, Mass.—Probably the first unit for the new State guard to enroll fully equipped, with rifles, ammunition, uniforms, etc., is the local unit, recruited from the Melrose military training camp and the Melrose Home Guard. The State unit contains 72 members or five more than called for. Tests have been held and non-commissioned officers have been selected, with Benjamin R. Vaughn as sergeant with the rank of acting captain and Arthur W. Fonda as sergeant with the rank of acting lieutenant. Henry E. Sayward is the quartermaster-sergeant.

## ALIENS OF GERMAN CITIZENSHIP WARNED

Aliens of German citizenship residing in the United States were reminded of the regulations of the United States Government that such persons must have permits if living near certain Government property, by John J. Mitchell, United States marshal in Boston, who declared today that such aliens failing to secure the permits before June 1, are liable to

become involved with the United States Department of Justice.

A number of citizens of Germany have already applied for the necessary permits and Marshal Mitchell urges others subject to the regulations to make their applications without further delay. In the regulation providing for the permits is the following provision:

"An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any other products for the use of the Army or Navy."

## GAMBLING IN FOODSTUFFS

Senate Amendment Proposed to Espionage Bill Would Suspend All Organizations Trading in Grain Futures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The disposition of Congress to use every available means to check gambling and speculation in foodstuffs and other necessities of human existence was indicated today, when Senator Thomas of Colorado called up for consideration by the Senate his amendment to the Administration Espionage Bill to suspend boards of trade, chambers of commerce and stock exchanges which deal in grain futures. The Judiciary Committee also has favorably reported out a bill making it a felony for any person to accumulate or destroy food for the purpose of limiting supply so as to affect market prices.

A further amendment by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota would permit trade organizations to deal in futures for actual delivery. Senator Walsh of Montana pointing out that the original Thomas amendment would close the doors of every chamber of commerce and like trade organizations in the United States, though this statement was controverted by other members.

Senator Reed of Missouri declared Congress should speedily call a halt to the food speculation, but he declared one of the chief causes of present prices to be the hysterical announcement of a food scarcity which has been proclaimed throughout the United States. He declared there really is no shortage and that the country is not on the verge of starvation, as he contended some persons would have the nation believe.

Serious objection to the Thomas amendment was registered, however, many senators declaring that so important a subject should not be dealt with under the 10-minute rule under which the Senate is now considering the espionage bill.

A motion by Senator Harding of Ohio to table the amendment, in that it was not germane to the bill, carried by a large vote, whereupon Senator La Follette of Wisconsin moved reconsideration, condemning what he termed an attempt to shut off all debate of the question.

The Senate agreed to reconsideration, and Senator Vardaman of Mississippi took the floor, declaring that speculation places the honest toil of the country at the mercy of a few "sports" on the food market, men, he asserted, who do nothing of value to the country or to the benefit of the common people. Senator Kenyon of Iowa declared present day speculation in foodstuffs is making Socialists faster than the Government can raise soldiers.

With the press censorship provisions stricken out and an amendment inserted to prohibit the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, the Senate today continued the debate upon the Administration Espionage Bill. The discussion is now proceeding under limited debate rule, only 10 minutes being allowed each Senator upon the bill or upon any amendment. The operation of this rule is expected to bring a final vote upon the bill early this week.

After expressing itself on a roll-call vote, 39 to 38, in favor of an unrestrained press during the war, the Senate on Saturday accepted the prohibition amendment offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa, by a vote of 38 to 32.

The anti-alcohol amendment, if accepted by the House of Representatives, will go into effect on Sept. 1, and continue in operation until one year after the conclusion of the present war. It is designed as a food conservation measure.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Dr. Odell Shepard is to leave Radcliffe College in June to become head of the department of English at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Dr. Odell will read his new book, "The Lonely Flute," and tell of an unfinished one he is working on, at a meeting of the Poetry Club today. Members of the basketball team were entertained during the week-end by Miss Beatie Rudd, the captain, at her summer home in Marshfield. Several hundred of the crepe paper flags flown at the Joffre parade Saturday were made by students at the college from materials furnished by the Special Aid Society of Cambridge.

## ARMY OFFICERS IN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made of the appointment of three army officers as members of the mission to Russia. They are Lieut.-Col. Robert E. L. Michie of the General Staff, Lieut.-Col. William V. Judson of the Engineer Corps and Lieut.-Col. Bentley Mott.

## HOUSE DEBATES WAR TAX BILL

Representative Longworth, Republican, Favors Measure — Amusement and Chewing Gum Interests Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General debate on the \$1,800,000,000 war tax bill now before Congress was resumed on the floor of the House this morning. Representative Longworth of Ohio opened the discussion with a speech in which he eulogized Majority Leader Kitchin. Like Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Fordney, who had previously addressed the House on the merits and demerits of the measure, the Representative from Ohio admitted the existence of glaring defects in the bill, but stated that these defects were mitigated because of the exigency of the present situation. He stated that, because there are other measures which, as part of the war program, must be disposed of before the session closes, it was necessary to rush the measure in conference more than would ordinarily be the case.

Discussion will be continued today and tomorrow, with prospects of a vote on Wednesday uncertain.

Representative Longworth expressed sentiments which emphasize the accord with which Republican and Democrat have united in throwing partisanship and personal prejudice to the winds in a whole-hearted attempt to place the United States on an adequate war footing. Mr. Longworth stated that he was sincerely opposed to retrograde income taxes, and even more opposed to the present machinery for taxing incomes, but when confronted in conference with a necessity of raising several million dollars, he eliminated personal motives and voted to accept the present machinery of income taxation for raising needed war revenue.

"If anyone had predicted several years ago that I should ever participate in a move to raise more combined revenue than the expense of our two largest wars and the proceeds of our biggest financial year combined, or that I would ever agree on any taxation measure with the gentleman from North Carolina, I would have strongly questioned that person's prophetic judgment," he said. "But now I am not ashamed that such is the case, and indeed I glory in the fact that I am in full accord with Mr. Kitchin in the method of raising this needed revenue."

Amusement and chewing gum interests before the Senate Finance Committee today based their objection to the proposed war tax upon the ground that they would be unable to pass the tax on to the ultimate consumer. One senator, in response, declared his belief that the argument presented against the tax really proved that the charge would accomplish just what Congress desires, namely to make business bear a direct share in the cost of the war.

The legitimate theater, motion picture houses and the circus filed protests against the bill under consideration. The circus representative declared that, if properly placed, a tax on two large circuses would alone net the Government from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in the next season, providing business remains good. Other interests characterized the proposed taxes as a charge upon their capital, instead upon profits.

## WAR PROHIBITION ACTION IS URGED

(Continued from page one)

fore the national House of Representatives, while others are undecided, although they admit that they, too, have been earnestly besought by many constituents to support the proposition. Adoption of the proposed war prohibition resolutions by the Massachusetts Legislature, it is said, would leave no doubt in the minds of several congressmen that the majority of their constituents will applaud a stand for war prohibition.

The evidences of the desire for war prohibition among Massachusetts citizens are said to be very numerous. Every day brings to the headquarters of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee in the Tremont Building additional reports of towns, societies and other units of the people which have formally favored war prohibition through resolutions or otherwise. The list compiled by the committee has grown so long that it is planned to put it in printed form, that there may be a more general realization of the strength of war prohibition movement.

Attention has been called by the committee to the advertisements being placed in some of the newspapers by the liquor traffic in an effort to stem the rising tide of public sentiment against the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. These advertisements seek to belittle the statements of the war prohibitionists, particularly with regard to the totals of various grains utilized in the making of alcoholic drink. While announcing that the committee has taken its figures from reliable sources, including Government reports, it was pointed out that, accepting the totals given by the liquor traffic itself, there is an enormous amount of grain being used for drink which could be used, as it is indeed needed at present, for food purposes at home and abroad.

Another point which the liquor advertisements are trying to make is that there is a certain food value in beer and similar liquors. This "food value" is so small, say officials of the committee, that it would take more than the wages of the average workman to supply him with beer

enough to equal the food value of five cents worth of bread.

Among the verified facts regarding the waste of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, says the committee, are the following:

Over 20,000,000 bushels of corn (average for 1911-15) go yearly into distilled spirits alone—enough at 2400 calories a day (a man's ration) to support 1,000,000 of our soldiers for 17 months.

The rye that went into distilled spirits, 1916, would make over 200,000,000 loaves of bread—enough to supply the City of New York for 100 days.

Hops, used in making liquors, have practically no nutritive value. Our 44,000 acres of hops planted with oats and potatoes, would support 225,000 men for a year.

"And so we might go on," says the committee, "showing item by item, the vast waste in brewing and distilling. But we will sum it up by saying that approximately (allowing for the distilled spirits withdrawn for denaturing) 6,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs go yearly into beer and distilled liquor—enough to support 7,000,000 hard-working men for an entire year."

"Besides this there is the loss of labor and waste of transportation. With our present shortage of space in every cubic inch of space is needed for the bare necessities."

"Do you wonder that Fenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, says 'Prohibition has become an economic necessity.'"

## WOMEN'S TRADE UNION CONVENTION

Women delegates from England, France and Australia are coming to the United States to attend the sixth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League to be held in Kansas City, Mo., on June 4 to 9. Among the delegates will be many women who have been appointed members of the women in industry committee of the National Council of Defense.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League and chairman of the Central Committee on Women's Employment for England and Wales, will represent the English trade unionists. The French trade unionists have chosen Mme. G. Duchene of Paris as their representative, and Australia plans to send at least one delegate. The women in industry committee has been offered the home of Mrs. George Vanderbilt in Washington for conducting its work in behalf of the maintenance of protective labor laws and for safeguarding women called into industrial pursuits during war time.

## TAXATION URGED OF UNCULTIVATED LAND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The problem of the high cost of living can be solved by increasing the cultivation of the tillable land of the country through the taxation of uncultivated and unimproved land, and untaxing improvements and other products of labor, according to a brief filed with the Federal Trade Commission by the committee on the high cost of living and made public here.

The brief urges the commission to recommend that some such action be taken by the legislatures of 23 states, which possess a total farm acreage of 430,815,650 acres, it is stated, with only 250,875,988 acres improved. In all states, the brief states, the change could be made possible by constitutional amendments.

## MILLIONS ARE AT WORK ON GARDENS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two months of campaigning for a million gardens in the United States are estimated to have turned the attention of more than 30,000,000 people to the task of producing food.

"The people not only are endeavoring to produce food for themselves," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the Emergency Garden Commission, "but they are learning the value of land as never before."

Mr. Pack said hundreds of organizations are cooperating with the commission, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Rotary Club of America, the Garden Club of America, suffrage associations, bankers, insurance companies and educational institutions.

## HOTELS CAUTION AGAINST WASTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Waste orders in Atlantic City's fashionable hotels are going to be cut to a minimum. Menu cards appearing in these hostleries today admonish guests to order no more food than will be eaten. One adds this line:

"If no food goes back to the kitchen there is no waste." Canadians, who had practical experience, advised the hotel men.

MAIL MEN FAVOR A. F. OF L. Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, which is comprised of the men in the Boston postal district, has voted in favor of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. Sanction of the international convention, to be held in about two months, will be necessary. The Cleveland, O., postal district also has voted in favor of affiliation.

EMBARGO ON ENEMY ALIENS WASHINGTON, D. C.—An embargo on enemy aliens bound for any Russian port on American vessels was issued by the Secretary of Commerce today. He instructed all United States shipping commissioners to refuse permits to enemy aliens to sail for Russia. The embargo does not apply to

## ELEVATED PLAN MAY BE CHANGED

Public Service Commission in Favor of an Underground Station for Everett Terminal and Legislative Action Is to Be Sought

The Public Service Commission has today issued a statement in which it withholds its approval of the plans of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for a permanent terminal station for the Elevated extension upon the private land adjoining Broadway in Everett, and between Chemical Lane and Brick Yard Lane, but instead desires to approve of a substitute plan for a temporary station upon the same site.

This action cannot be taken without further legislation and for this reason a bill will be filed with the Legislature asking for that authority.

The commission says: "The location of a permanent terminal for this elevated railway extension at the point indicated upon the plans of the Boston Elevated Railway Company open to very grave objections. The surface car traffic of Everett and Malden which is to feed this station converges at the Broadway Bridge over the Boston & Maine railroad, immediately north, and crosses the Revere Beach Boulevard just before it reaches the bridge. It is now subject, and under this plan would continue to be subject, to the delays and dangers of crossing the boulevard at grade, with its very heavy automobile traffic, and to the equal delay and inconvenience caused by the concentration of heavy car and vehicle traffic upon the bridge."

The commission proposes that this extension could be continued by a short subway under the railway tracks at the boulevard, so that an underground terminal station could be located just north of the boulevard between Main Street and Broadway, and states that the result would be greatly to the advantage of all concerned. As the law now stands the company cannot build the short stretch of subway, which would be necessary for this purpose, although they appreciate the desirability of the terminal upon the further side of the railway and boulevard.

The company also feels that by constructing the subway proposed under the present law, it would definitely commit itself at the same time to the task of building the entire subway to Malden, which would be an extremely expensive undertaking and one which the company believes would not be justified by existing traffic requirements or by its present financial condition. It is not, willing, under the circumstances, to assume this responsibility.

Because of the delay which will probably be occasioned by a change in plans, it has been agreed that a temporary terminal station be located upon the South Everett site and to be used pending the construction of a permanent underground terminal upon the other side of the railroad and boulevard.

## C. L. U. MAY HANDLE BONDS

Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, announced yesterday that the organization may act as a clearing house for all labor unions desiring to purchase Government war bonds.

## CORSET SHOP

Filem's



Redfern Corsets

If you buy Redfern corsets you can be sure of the wear

No matter how the fashions change, only durable materials are put into Redfern corsets; the workmanship is always thorough. Redfern corsets are never freakish. They are thoroughly comfortable. It is interesting now when there are so many makes that Redfern corsets were one of the very first high-grade corsets.

In the fitting room we find them especially well suited for slender and average figures. Prices \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Filem's—mail orders filled—third floor



## DRAFT MEASURE IS REREFERRED

House Vote Thought to Assure Action by Congress Favorable to Sending Roosevelt Division to Front in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration army selection bill was re-committed to conference in the House on Saturday by a vote of 215 to 178, with instructions to the conferees to reinsert an amendment in that measure designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to organize an expeditionary force of United States volunteers and lead them to the French battle front. It is believed that when House and Senate conferees again confer on the measure today the Roosevelt amendment will be rewritten in the bill and that there will be no appreciable delay in the final approval of the measure.

The action of the House in rejecting the conference report and adopting the motion offered by Representative Anthony of Kansas to recommit, virtually settles the question in so far as Congress is concerned, as to whether the former President will head a United States contingent of volunteers to France.

However, the action of Congress, if the measure is finally adopted with the Roosevelt amendment incorporated, merely gives the President the authority to raise such a force, but does not direct him to do so, and members of the House opposed to the amendment asserted in debate on Saturday that they hoped the President would not exercise the prerogative, if granted him by Congress. Nearly two score speakers ranged on each side of the issue gave vent to their feelings in rather spectacular terms, speeches of certain members being cheered or jeered, the Republican and Democratic sections being almost unanimous in their signs of approbation or disapproval of speeches favoring the amendment.

Democrats voting for the Roosevelt amendment were Almon, Alabama; Ashbrook, Bathrick and Brumbaugh, Ohio; Blanton, Texas; Booher, Missouri; Buchanan, Texas; Burnett, Alabama; Campbell, Pennsylvania; Candler, Mississippi; Church, California; Claypool, Ohio; Crosser, Ohio; Dill, Washington; Dominick, South Carolina; Doolittle, Kansas; Dougherty, North Carolina; Evans, Montana; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Gordon, Ohio; Griffin, New York; Hilliard, Colorado; Humphreys, Mississippi; Jones, Texas; Kelly, Pennsylvania; Kettner, California; McClintic and McKeon, Oklahoma; McLemore, Texas; Hays, Utah; Overmeyer, Ohio; Oldfield, Arkansas; Price, Maryland; Ragsdale, South Carolina; Scully, New Jersey; Sherwood, Ohio; Sisson, Mississippi; Smith, New York; Snook, Ohio; Stephens, Mississippi; Tague, Massachusetts; Venable, Mississippi; Weaver, North Carolina; White, Ohio; and Wilson, Louisiana.

Independents voting for—Martin, Louisiana; Fuller, Massachusetts; Randall, California; Schalk, Minnesota.

Republicans voting against—Britten, Illinois; Browning, New Jersey; Cooper, Ohio; Grago, Pennsylvania; Curry, California; Dale, Vermont; Dunn, New York; Esch, Wisconsin; B. L. Fairchild, New York; Gray, New Jersey; Greene, Massachusetts; Greene, Vermont; Kahn, California; King, Illinois; La Follette, Washington; Mann, McKenzie and Madden, Illinois; Mapes, Michigan; Miller, Minnesota; Moore, Pennsylvania; Nelson, Wisconsin; Parker, New Jersey; Sanders, Sanford and Snell, New York; Stafford, Wisconsin; Tinkham and Walsh, Massachusetts; Ward, New York.

In the Senate, Senator Chamberlain, Military Affairs Committee chairman, has obtained permission to withdraw the conference report on the Selective Army Bill, and again take it up in conference. Senator Fall of New Mexico has presented to the Senate a petition from the Legislature of his State urging Congress to retain the Fall amendment in the Army bill, to provide for organizing three regiments of volunteer cavalry, to be recruited in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, for protection of the southern border of the United States. The amendment was stricken from the bill by the first conference committee.

## WALTHAM FORMS A POTATO CLUB

WALTHAM, Mass.—This city has formed a potato club with Mayor Eben J. Williams at its head, for the purpose of raising potatoes on an cooperative scale. Eight acres of land on the Bowker estate, lent to the city for the purpose, will be planted entirely to potatoes.

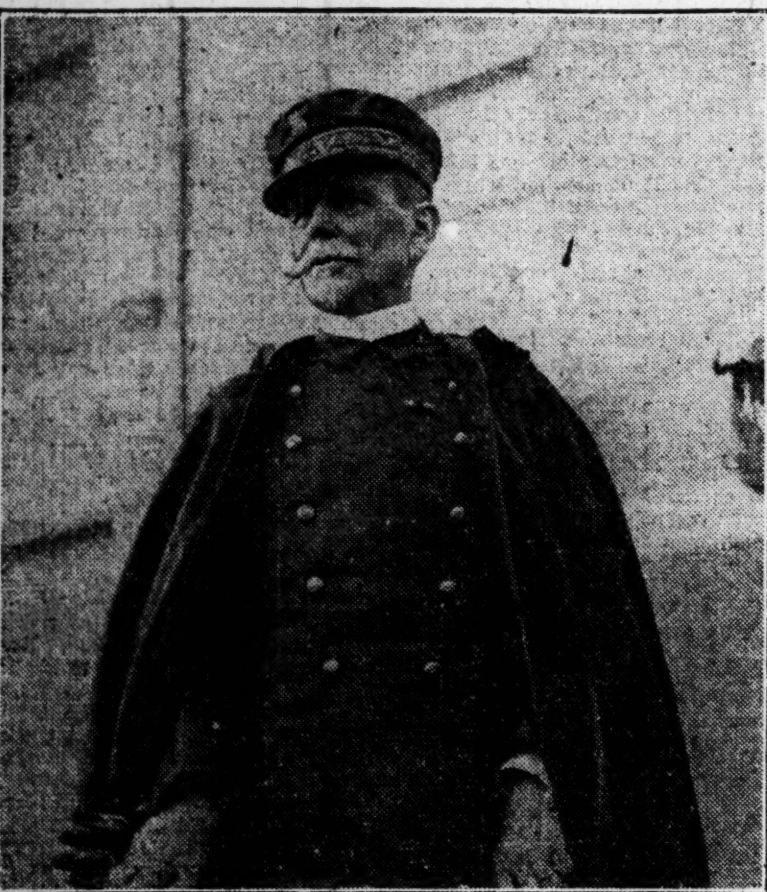
The plan inaugurated is for each of the 100 members of the club to devote a certain number of hours' work to the garden each week, and when the crop is harvested it will be equally divided among those who have assisted in planting and cultivating the tract. Under the plan, from 20 to 40 men will devote an hour or two not more than twice a week to the work. The tract is expected to produce potatoes sufficient to supply many Waltham citizens in addition to the club members.

## ARMY SUPPLY BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Saturday signed the annual Army Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and carrying approximately \$276,000,000. No ceremony marked the signing. The bill failed of passage in the regular session of Congress and it was one of the first measures taken up in the present session.



Marshal Joffre, Mayor Curley of Boston and Lieut. Taussan



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Senior Vice-Admiral Chocheprat of the French Navy.

## M. RENE VIVIANI BOSTON'S GUEST

(Continued from page one)

States, each retaining its own form of administration, yet all owing allegiance to a common law. And that will prevent the recurrence of conditions which make it possible for some mad autocrat to play havoc with the whole of Europe.

M. Viviani thanked the people of the United States for their relief work in France and for the cordial reception to the representatives of France. Of the entry of the United States into the war, he said that it was not merely an expression of gratitude to France for assistance in achieving independence.

"Lafayette, when he came here, did not come so much to help the then young America as to promote the sentiments of liberty and democracy, which were then being expressed by our thinkers and the philosophers of the Eighteenth Century, men like Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire and others," he said.

"In the same way America is endeavoring now not only to help France, but to help France to protect democracy and save humanity, to do, as your President has expressed it in his famous phrase, 'To make the world safe for democracy.'"

At the Boston Public Library, where a reception was held to M. Viviani, he spoke of the intellectual bonds between France and the United States and expressed the hope that the system of exchange professorships which have been established between France and Harvard University may be materially extended. He expressed regret that his visit to Canada prevented him from accompanying Marshal Joffre to Harvard on Saturday, so that he might have received an honorary degree from the university at the same time as Marshal Joffre.

"I thank you for the proofs of friendship which you have given us and for the deep emotion which surrounds us," he said. "I wonder how I shall find words which through my feeble voice will pay France's debt of gratitude. But I do you, wrong. You do not set yourselves in the position of creditors exacting their due from a debtor."

"You realize what you are doing. You do not act for France which you love, but because in your minds France and civilization are one, and because you know that that noble country holds in its hands the flag of justice."

"Even in that remote time (how many centuries ago I wonder) of American neutrality I know that your souls, your hearts and your conscientiousness could not without shudder-

ing witness the German atrocities of which the Belgians were the first victims."

After referring to the library building and its intellectual stores, he continued: "Of what use all this is if democracy were to perish? Of what use if we should have to bow to German soldiery and Prussian militarism to the being who seems to have been created in order to trample with clumsy step on human conscience and thought?"

"No, the temples where we are accustomed to find modern science and democracy will stand. Our minds will remain proud, our conscience clear, for we shall be victorious!"

"And when we come back from the bloody battlefields, when we behold the pride of human sacrifice, and when we do this we shall feel more valiant and more free; we shall go back to studying. After having saved the world, it will be our right to regenerate it by liberty and democracy."

"Then let your hearts and ours be alike. You are remote from the battlefield. You do not hear the turmoil of it. You do not witness with your own eyes the evil that comes out of war."

"But, none the less you feel it in your hearts, and your consciences would not be as they are if you did not feel it. In spite of the distance, draw nearer to us. Suffer with us. Fight with us. And together we shall save civilization, democracy and liberty."

Early in the evening M. Viviani and the members of the French Mission with him left Boston in a special train for Washington where they will be rejoined by Marshal Joffre at the conclusion of his visit to Canada.

After the reception by the joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature at the State House and the city of Boston at Faneuil Hall on Saturday morning, Marshal Joffre participated in the military parade through the business section of Boston in the afternoon. At the conclusion of the parade the French marshal was driven to the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common where Mrs. Mary Curley, daughter of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, presented him with a gold casket bearing the contributions of \$175,000 for the French orphans.

From the Common the official party went to Cambridge where a short reception was held at the Cambridge City Hall. The honorary degree was conferred by Harvard upon Marshal Joffre at Sanders Theater. He then addressed the Harvard students in Memorial Hall and concluded the university visit by reviewing the Harvard Regiment in the Stadium. Marshal Joffre's entertainment in Boston concluded with a State dinner Saturday evening.

In conferring the honorary degree,

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, said in part:

"We have met to do honor to the envoy of a great nation which succored us long ago in our hour of need, leaving a debt that we can now begin to repay; which in this war has suffered grievously for a cause that is ours, which bore the brunt of the battle, which met the shock and broke its force."

"Therefore, by virtue of the authority delegated to me by the two governing boards, I now confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre, Marshal of France, a commander whose calm courage and sagacity shone as a bright star in a dark night, whose genius at the Marne wrung from defeat a victory that saved France, and with France the world."

## Montreal Ovations

Marshal Joffre and Admiral Chocheprat Leave for Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Following upon M. René Viviani's visit to the capital of the Dominion of Canada on Saturday, Marshal Joffre made what can only be described as a triumphant entry into Montreal yesterday. It appeared as if the entire island had turned out into the streets to do honor to the hero of the Marne.

The entertainment of the French hero partook both of a national and civic character, and also provincial, for the Marshal was received officially by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial governments and also by the Mayor of the city.

Following the presentation of the civic address, a State banquet was held at the Ritz Carlton, at which about 100 persons were present, including Col. the Hon. Harold Henderson, representing the Governor-General; Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Militia; the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Lord Shaughnessy and Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec. In the course of a few felicitous remarks Marshal Joffre said that the French Government had bestowed the Legion d'Honneur on Major-General Fiset, Deputy Minister of Militia. Marshal Joffre left Montreal for Baltimore shortly before 5 o'clock.

In the temporary legislative halls of the capital M. Viviani delivered one of the longest orations since his arrival on the continent and one which moved his audience to deep enthusiasm. The most impressive moment was when M. Viviani, raising his eyes to a throng of women seated in the gallery, said in impressive tones: "Mothers, listen to me, it is for your children's freedom, to prevent the recurrence of any wars and to secure the peace of mankind, that a whole generation is giving its life, is today making the supreme sacrifice. Let a pious thought accompany those who go to the front. All laudatory epithets have been exhausted; there is nothing left to say in their praise but that some have given their life for a sacred cause and the others are fighting for all mankind. Fighting for justice, fighting for truth. Their fame and their courage must never be an example to all men."

M. Viviani was met on his arrival by all the public men of note now in the capital, including Sir George Foster, acting Premier of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition. The distinguished French visitors were entertained to luncheon by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and a huge crowd witnessed their departure from the city a few hours later.

## PHILIPPINE ROAD WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of Commerce and Communications, under the authority vested in him by Act 2704 of the Philippine Legislature, which is the bill making appropriations for public works has allotted \$529,750 of the total appropriated in that measure to projects to be undertaken immediately. The funds are to be spent largely in road and bridge construction. Work on the projects will be carried on administratively under the direction of the Bureau of Public Works, with head offices in Manila.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD ISSUE OF STOCK

Preferred Plan to Meet Floating Indebtedness of \$45,000,000 Has a Hearing Before Legislative Committee Today

Howard Elliott, former president of the New Haven road, now chairman of the board of directors; President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Public Service Commission and others appeared this morning before the Legislative Committee on Railroads in favor of the proposed act relative to the issue of preferred stock by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Chairman Macleod first addressed the committee of the Legislature, explaining that in Connecticut there is a law which permits the railroad to issue preferred stock and that, under supervision of the Public Service Commission, many persons think that the New Haven has that right in this State. However, considering the condition of the road, and to remove any doubt which might exist, the act was entered in the Legislature, he said.

In answer to questions by Senator McLean, the chairman of the commission said that the floating indebtedness of the New Haven road is about \$45,000,000 and that so far as he knew there were no arrangements yet made for the taking up of the preferred stock. Representative Abbott wanted to know if any objection would be made to limiting the issue of stock to \$45,000,000 and the chairman replied that if the limit was "placed at \$50,000,000 as in Connecticut" he didn't think there would be any objection.

At this point Representative Essex Abbott of Haverhill, a member of the committee, read a letter from a Haverhill friend of his in which the friend, a New Haven common stockholder, urged Mr. Abbott to pay close attention to everything that went on because, "there is an attempt to issue 7 per cent stock, and as a common stockholder I think it a robbery. If it goes through the common stockholders would be robbed of any chance for profit."

Commissioner Eastman of the Public Service Commission, who spoke next, explained to Mr. Abbott and the others of the committee that the preferred stock could not be issued, even if the Legislature said so, unless two-thirds of the common stockholders voted to permit the issue. Further, Mr. Eastman said, the rate of interest on the stock and the price of its issue would have to be regulated by the Public Service Commission.

E. G. Buckland, attorney for the

railroad, said that there is a strong doubt in the minds of the New Haven directors that they will be able for another year to renew the notes of this floating indebtedness, and to avoid a receivership to clear up its \$45,000,000 of floating indebtedness.

"The railroad has securities, the book value of which is about \$129,000,000," said Mr. Buckland, "and in under orders of the Federal Court to sell them in obedience to the court decree, the New Haven has sold some of the securities and is trying to sell others but cannot find a proper market in these uncontrollable times."

Representative Abbott thought that the railroads ought to have some assurance that the preferred stock would be taken and that the rates should be determined before the Legislature took action, and Attorney Buckland replied that "it is not possible to get an assurance in regard to finances at the present time 15 days in advance."

Dr. Hadley said that the great problem is the securing of funds to make workable the equipment in hand. "It is the condition of a railroad which has spent \$300,000,000 and cannot borrow \$3,000,000," he said. "It is like the condition of a man with a salary of \$10,000 who cannot borrow \$500. The great problem has been to get cars, locomotives and siding to utilize the facilities that we already had," he continued. "If we had been able to borrow what we needed, when we needed it, the result would have been economy in expense, efficiency in service and more profits to stockholders. The credit of this road has been reduced partly by the purchase of things worth less than their cost, and still more by the accumulation of debts of maturing dates. The result is that while we have had a splendid road we could not get help to properly operate it."

## SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES TO SEE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of nearly all political parties will wait upon President Wilson today to urge Nation-wide suffrage for women, as a part of the war program. They will include J. A. S. Hopkins, New Jersey, Progressive; Davis I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts, Democrat; Dr. E. A. Rumley, Progressive Republican; John Spargo, Socialist; and Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the National Woman's Party. On Tuesday members of this committee will take their plea to Congress, where they will be heard by the woman suffrage committees of Senate and House of Representatives.

## LIBERTY BOND BUYING AID

United Fruit Company has sent out notices that it will help all employees who desire to subscribe to the new issue of Government 3½ per cent bonds. Company will advance funds up to a total of \$1000 per employee, charging 3½ per cent interest. Principal may be liquidated at rate of \$20 a month.

## HIGHER FREIGHT RATES INDORSED

Members of Boston Chamber of Commerce Vote in Favor of Temporary Increase to Relieve Present Situation

By an overwhelming majority the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce voted last week in favor of changing the railroad tariffs and allowing a temporary increase in the rates to relieve the present acute situation by assuring the common carriers reasonably profitable operation. The result of the ballot was sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Exactly 1362 ballots were cast as follows:

1. "Do you agree with the directors that the confidence of investors in railroad securities should be fostered by tangible evidence of sympathetic and fair treatment on the part of the public and its representatives?" Yes, 1353; no, 8.

2. "Do you agree with the directors in their impression that some increase in railroad rates is needed to assure reasonably profitable operation?" Yes, 1317; no, 30.

3. "Do you agree with the directors that, if the commission should find some increase to be needed, some temporary method of accomplishing substantial justice should be adopted, while a careful and slow revision is being worked out?" Yes, 1311; No, 52.

4. "Do you agree with the directors as to the desirability or limiting the increase, if made, to some temporary period, in order to emphasize the fact that the increase is based upon exceptional conditions, and is to cease when those conditions no longer exist?" Yes, 1081; No, 209.

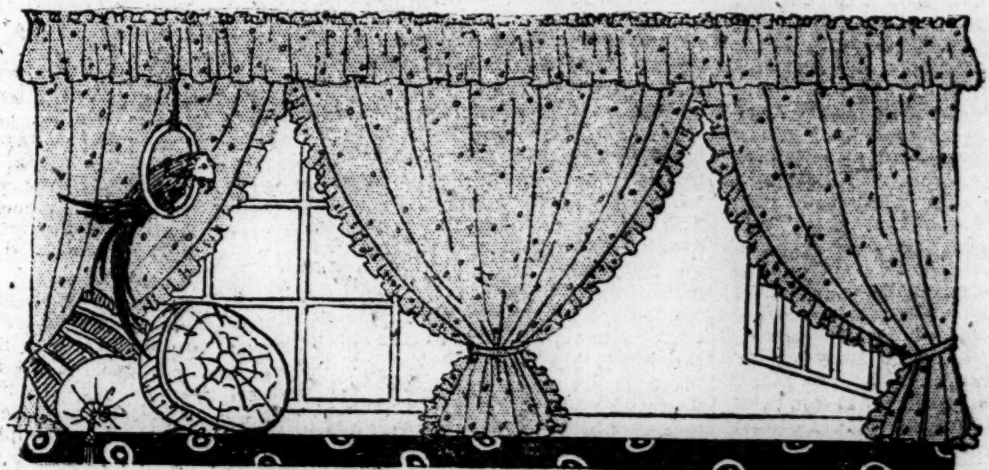
5. "Do you agree with the directors that the relation between passenger and freight rates should be considered by the commission, and that passenger rates should bear a portion of the increased expense of operation?" Yes, 1233; No, 62.

## SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—As already stated in previous cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the Official Gaceta published recently a declaration of Spain's neutrality with regard to the state of war now existing between the United States and Germany. It is announced also that Spain has taken over the representation of the interests of the United States and Cuba in Berlin. Also those of Germany at Washington and Havana.

Jordan Marsh Company—The Great New Building



## Choosing the Proper Curtains

Is not difficult—from the largest selection of imported and domestic Lace Curtains in New England

A fetching assortment of new patterns and fabrics made up with the needs of the Summer home particularly in view awaits your inspection.

A Few Items from Our Immense Stocks:

HAND-MADE CURTAINS—Excellent quality, of double thread; etamine, made with 2½-inch hem, hand hemstitched. The simplicity of construction adds to the decorative attainment; 2½ yards long, white, pair ..... 2.50

ETAMINE LACE CURTAINS—Silk hemstitched, with lace and insertion, made in one piece, choice of styles and patterns. These curtains are well suited for various treatments in the home decorations; white and Arabian, pair ..... 3.50

MARQUETTE CURTAINS—Square mesh weave, will not slip or warp, hemstitched, lace insertion and lace trimmed, 2½ yards long, white and Arabian, pair ..... 2.50

COTTAGE COLORED CURTAINS—Crossbar snow flake, edged off with 5-inch hairline stripe on border, 2½ yards long. These curtains are much in demand for Summer use. Colors brown, green and blue, a pair ..... 2.75

MUSLIN CURTAINS—Fine quality muslin, 2½ yards long, made with 5 rows of tucks on body of curtain, finished with 2½-inch hemstitched ruffle, a pair ..... 95c

STRAIGHT EDGE MUSLIN CURTAINS—2½ yards long, fine Court yarn, lace trimmed, hemstitched hem, in assorted styles, a pair ..... 1.25

SCOTCH MADRAS CURTAINS—2½ yards long, well selected patterns, both in ecru and white, a pair ..... 1.50

Jordan Marsh Company



## WAR PLANS HELD UP IN CONGRESS

Revenue and Selective Draft Measures, Still Under Discussion, Stand in Way of Other Important Defense Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress began another week of war preparation today, apparently having accomplished little during the past week, owing to opposition interposed at various stages by interests influenced by pending bills. The War Revenue Bill will probably be discussed well into the middle of the week before a vote is taken. The conference report on the Army Selection Bill is still to be made, the Espionage Bill is yet to be disposed of, several drastic food bills are still in conference. A \$1,000,000,000 shipping bill and an urgent deficiency measure to raise \$2,800,000,000 for maintenance of Army and Navy establishments are still to be brought up before the final plans in the war program are completed.

Failure to make any decided showing, however, has not been due to apathy or dilatoriness on the part of Congress, but to delays encountered in reaching an agreement on the revenue bill, which is apologetic for, and even criticized by, the makers of the bill themselves, and to certain points in the Selection Bill, notably the Roosevelt amendment.

The hope has been expressed by leaders in both branches that with the disposal of the Revenue Bill and the Army Selection Bill, the final steps in consummating the remaining parts of the Administration war preparedness plans will be taken in much less time, proportionally, than the time required for passing the revenue and Selection Bills.

## MR. BALFOUR'S HOPE REALIZED

(Continued from page one)

with great applause when he introduced the principal guest of honor, to whom he extended a welcome on behalf of the chamber. Mr. Balfour said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Chamber: The noble words to which we have just listened struck, I am well convinced, a sympathetic chord in the heart of every one in your audience, but I don't think that in all the multitude gathered here today there was one to whom they went more home than to myself. Mr. President, I have had as the dream of my life a hope that the union between the English-speaking, freedom-loving branches of the human race should be drawn more closely than in the past, and that all temporary causes of difference which may ever have separated two great peoples would be seen in its true and just proportion, and that we should all realize, on whatever side of the Atlantic fortune had placed us, that the things which we have differed in the past, sink into absolute insignificance compared with those vital agreements which at all times, but never at such a time as the present, unite us in one great spiritual whole.

"My friend Mr. Choate in a speech that he delivered at the City Hall, told his audience that as Ambassador to Great Britain he had been in close official relations with me through many years, and that during all of these years I had stood solidly behind that was his phrase—for American friendship. That is strictly and absolutely true, and the feelings that I have this great opportunity of expressing are not born, believe me, of the necessities of the great war; they are not the offspring of recent events; they are based upon my most enduring convictions, convictions of which I cannot remember the beginning, which I have held with unalterable fidelity through a political life which is now a long life, and which, I am quite sure, I shall cherish to the end.

"You, Mr. President, have referred to the preparations that were made only, I suppose, a little more than two years and a half ago—though how long those two and a half years seem to all of us!—preparations that were made two and a half years ago to celebrate the 100 years of peace between our two countries. I ardently supported them, and yet the very phrases in which its objects were expressed show how inadequate it was to reach the real truth and heart of the matter. It is true that 100 years have passed, and many hundreds of years, I hope, were to pass before any overt act of war should divide those whom, as you said in final words, should never be asunder. But, after all, normal and official peace is but a small thing compared with that intimate mutual comprehension which ought always to bind the branches of the English-speaking peoples together. You have absorbed in your midst many admirable citizens drawn from all parts of Europe, whom American institutions and American ways of thought have molded and are molding into one great people. I rejoice to think it should be so. A similar process on a smaller scale is going on in the self-governing dominions of the British Empire. It is a good process; it is a noble process. Let us never forget that wherever be the place in which that great and beneficent process is going on, whether it be in Canada, whether it be in Australia, or whether on the largest scale of all it be in the United States of America, the spirit which the immigrant absorbs is a spirit in all these places largely due to a historic past in which your forefathers and my forefathers, gentlemen, all had their share."

"You incidentally mentioned, Mr. President, that this very body I am addressing dates the origin of its society to a charter, I think you said, of 1788. Is not that characteristic and symbolic of what happens on both sides of the Atlantic? We strike out roots into a distant past. We have known how through revolutions, in spite of revolutions, sometimes because of revolutions, and through revolutions, we have known how to weld the past and the present into one organic whole, and I see around me in a country which calls itself and is, in one sense, a new country—I everywhere see signs of these roots which draw their nourishment and their strength from epochs far removed from those who are born and bred under the American flag, who have absorbed all their political ideas from American institutions—I feel, and I think I speak for my friends here that they also feel—I feel that I am speaking to those brought up, as it were, under one influence. In one house, under one set of educational conditions. I require no explanations of what they think, and I am required to give no explanations of what I think, because our views of great questions seem to be shared; born, as it were, of common knowledge which we know instinctively, and which we do not require explicitly to expound or to define.

"This is a great heritage to have in common; and I think, nay, I am sure, that you, Mr. President, struck a true note when you told us that all the sentiments which I have imperfectly tried to express this afternoon will receive a double significance, and infinitely increased significance from the fact that we are now not merely sharing a common political ideal in some speculative fashion, but that all of us are committed to sacrificing everything that we hold most dear to carry these ideals into practical execution. "There will be a bond of union between our peoples which nothing will ever be able to shake, and which I believe to be the surest guarantee for the future of the world, for the future peace and freedom of the world. "You have referred, Mr. President, in most eloquent terms, to the services which at this moment the British fleet were conferring, not merely upon those who have been our allies since the war began, but upon you who spoke today for the most recent but the greatest ally of all.

"I think I may say that on the whole in looking back through many generations in which the British fleet has carried out a glorious tradition, I may say that on the whole its power has been exercised in the cause of humanity, in the cause of freedom. Who will venture to justify everything, every act, in the long history of an ancient nation? Certainly not I. I speak merely of the broad outline of our naval history, and I say that if you look through that history you will find on the whole, and unmistakably, that the British sailor has not merely been using his discipline power in the cause of freedom and for the protection of small nations, but that he has used that power with humanity.

"Does anybody think that if the sea power were transferred from British to German hands, that the historian of the future could say the same of the German fleet? By their fruits ye shall know them. Deliberately brought into existence in the hope that it would break down that naval power which the German autocracy—not the German people, but the German autocracy—recognizes as one of the greatest bulwarks of freedom, and one of the most powerful defenses against world domination, knowing that instinctively, they have been feverishly building for 18 or 20 years in order that, if it might be so, they could destroy the country with which they had no quarrel, and no cause for quarrel, but which they regarded with an instinctive and unalterable jealousy. They have been doing this. The fleet remains safely in the harbor. What puts out to sea is not the battleship or the battle cruiser; there is no successor of the great fleets of ancient times; but the submarine which, in their hands, finds its natural prey in the destruction of defenseless merchantmen and the butchery of defenseless children. I will do the German fleet the justice to say that I do not believe that this was its ideal when this war started, or when its ships were under construction. What I do say is that the use which the German governing classes are now making of this new weapon, while it will never decide the issue of this war, nevertheless indicates a menace to the future commerce of the world which must be absolutely stopped for the future. Under the old maritime laws, which the United States and Great Britain in particular have always recognized, fleets undoubtedly did interfere with the commerce of any enemy belligerents, and it is very difficult to see how that could or ought to be avoided until that happy time comes when war is neither on land nor sea permitted to interfere with private rights, or indeed permitted to go on at all.

"But gentlemen, maritime warfare as it has been carried on by civilized nations in the past has been a human affair, carried out under recognized laws, under which as little injury was done to the neutral trader as was possible under the circumstances, compared to the abominations which are now insisted upon by the German staff. Huge tracts of ocean are marked out as the areas of barbarism and in a manner which would have been regarded as incredible even in Germany two years ago. It has been carried out by a Government which, when it thought worth while for diplomatic reasons, was never wearied of talking of the freedom of the seas.

"But it is a method of conducting warfare which in its indirect consequences, as well as its direct consequences, is of such a character that the civilized world must, when this war is over, take effectual precautions against its repetition. For, if not, it seems to me that, whenever two countries go to war and whenever it suits the least scrupulous of the belligerents, not merely will a great wrong have been inflicted upon its opponent, but the commerce of the whole civilized world be disorganized and destroyed. That is impossible to tolerate. And this chamber has under its guardianship the interests of the trade and commerce, and it is of all bodies the one most interested in seeing that if in so long a war as are still permitted—and I hope that will not be long—maritime warfare shall be conducted under methods consistent with public law, consistent with those fundamental principles of morality which underlie or ought to underlie—all law.

"I look to you, gentlemen, to exercise your great influence in this great cause, and I doubt not that you will do it effectually. "Mr. President, I have already detained you too long, but there was one word which fell from you toward the end of your speech upon post-war problems and you indicated your view—a view which I personally entirely share—that when this tremendous conflict has drawn to its appointed close, and when, as I believe, victory shall have crowned our joint efforts, there will arise not merely between nations but within nations a series of problems which will tax all our statesmanship to deal with. I look forward to that time, not, indeed, wholly without anxiety, but in the main with hope and with confidence; and one of the reasons for that hope and one of the foundations of that confidence is to be found in the fact that your nation and my nation will have so much to do with the settlement of the questions. I do not think anybody will accuse me of being infeasible to the genius and to the accomplishments of other nations. I am one of those who believe that only in the multitude of different forms of culture can the completed movement of progress have all the variety in unity of which it is capable; and, while I admire other cultures, and while I recognize how absolutely important they are to the future of mankind, I do think that among the English-speaking peoples is especially and peculiarly to be found a certain moderation in all classes, which gives one the scope of dealing in a reasonable progressive spirit with social and political difficulties. And without that reasonable moderation interchanges are violent, and as they are violent, reactions are violent also, and the smooth advance of humanity is seriously interfered with. I believe that on this side of the Atlantic, and I hope on the other side of the Atlantic, if and when these great problems have actively to be dealt with, it will not be beyond the reach of our statesmanship or of our own, to deal with them in such a manner that we cannot merely look back upon this great war as the beginning of a time of improved international relations, of settled peace, of deliberate refusal to pour out oceans of blood to satisfy some notion of domination; but that in addition to those blessings the war and what happens after the war may prove to be the beginning of a revived civilization, which will be felt in all departments of human activity, which will not merely touch the material but also the spiritual side of mankind, and which will make the second decade of the twentieth century memorable in the history of mankind."

## MISSION RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The members of the British Mission are back in Washington, after being entertained in New York. Today they begin what may be the final week of their conference. While the principal members of the mission have been absent, the technical men of the staff have been busy with the details of the many phases of the food and munition supply problems.

## SALVING OF SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The problem of salvaging ships sunk by submarines is solved, according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which says that German naval engineers have perfected a process of raising ships from the bottom of the sea. Details are withheld, except that specially equipped salvage vessels will be employed and that they will be able to operate even in unfavorable weather conditions.

The Fremdenblatt says that the number of ships sunk and their favorable position in most cases for raising guarantees for many years after the war plenty of work and a rich profit.

## NAVAL RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement issued last evening by the British Admiralty relative to the naval and aerial bombardment of Zeebrugge on Saturday morning, says: "A heavy bombardment of the important area at Zeebrugge was successfully carried out on Saturday morning by a portion of our forces under orders of the Dover Vice-Admiral.

The Royal Naval Air Service rendered valuable cooperation, and over 15 aerial combats occurred in which four enemy machines were destroyed and five others were driven down out of control.

Two of our machines failed to return. One of these descended in Dutch territory, and was intercepted."

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

between two fires, the only alternative being a rapid movement across the Tigris into the desert country beyond.

## More Ground Won

British Gains Made at Roex and Bullecourt

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Although the fighting during the week-end has been of a minor nature on the British and French fronts there are several features well worthy of notice. Action on the British front was mainly confined to three sectors. At Roex, the chemical mills north of the River Scarpe have been finally won and held by Sir Douglas Haig's troops; and the present line is now only 700 yards beyond the chemical works.

Reports describe the preparatory bombardment by the British as one of the most effective since the commencement of the advance over a month ago. The ground was pitted with dugouts, quarries, and other natural defenses which the Germans had made. The most of the bombardment, however, appeared so severe that the subsequent capture of positions was greatly facilitated despite the natural defensive features of the terrain.

In a counterattack launched by the Germans, in which 100 picked storming troops were used, it is stated that only five returned to the original starting point; 50 were taken prisoners, the remainder being put out of action by the British barrage. Further south, astride the Arras-Cambrai road, the position known as Cavalry Farm was captured, while British progress also occurred in practically completing the occupation of Bullecourt.

Here again the Germans counterattacked on repeated occasions, but each time the attacking troops were unable to get within even bombing distance of the line occupied by the British. All reports again emphasize the heavy losses incurred by the Germans in these counterattacks.

In view of the statement in the British communiqué of Saturday afternoon, "We have gained our objectives at all points and have taken some hundreds of prisoners," and the very obvious feature which all reports lay stress upon that the actions initiated by the British were purely of local and light nature, the Berlin official report of yesterday which states "great attacks of English have broken down," is distinctly interesting.

It is also worthy of note that the British have not pursued further their efforts to recapture the lost positions at Fresnoy. This is apparently in keeping with what has been repeatedly pointed to as the main policy of the British offensive, namely to use up the German reserves rather than to capture merely so much territory.

Both the Italian and Austrian communiqués mention considerable artillery activity on the Julian Front, stretching from Tolmino to the sea. The Russian communiqué indicates activity on part of Russian troops in the neighborhood of the Persian border in the direction of Garra Pass, and on May 10 a crossing of Dila River, between Jumur and Omar Agah, was effected. The object of this move is apparently the Turkish lines of communication and constitutes a threat to the line of retreat of the Turkish forces operating against the British in the Jebel Hamrin range southwest of Kifri.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The official report from German headquarters last evening reads: "There was lively firing near Arras. Local advances by the British against Oppy Park and Bullecourt failed."

On the Aisne and Champagne fronts the situation is unchanged. Yesterday's Germany Army headquarters communication reads: "Western theater: The great attacks of the English have broken down. After very strong artillery preparation, which extended throughout the whole battlefield of Arras, from Lens to Quent, the English in the early morning attacked the lines between Gavrelle and the Scarpe, astride the Arras-Cambrai road and near Bullecourt."

At Roex they were successful in forcing an entry, but at all other points they were repulsed by our fire and hand-to-hand fighting, and sustained the heaviest losses.

In the evening several fresh attacks were made on both sides of Monchy. These likewise broke down with sanguinary losses.

The advantages which the English succeeded in obtaining at Bullecourt were again wrested from them by powerful counterattacks of a guard battalion. Further fighting again broke out today at the village. Front of the German Crown Prince: While north of the Aisne the artillery duel has become quieter at times on the Aisne-Marne canal, in the Champagne, toward the east as far as Tahure it has been of greater intensity. A French night attack on both sides of the Corbeny-Pontavert road was without success.

The enemy forces yesterday lost 14 airplanes in aerial encounters and three airplanes which were shot down by anti-aircraft fire. A French aviator was compelled to make a forced descent behind our lines.

Macedonian front: On the heights of Dobropolye, east of the River Tchernia, and south of Huma, several enemy attacks were repulsed. The positions there remain firmly in our possession.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's British communiqué reports

that German raids were repulsed last night northeast of Epehy and north of Ypres. The British captured a few prisoners. The British made progress during the night in Roex village.

The official communication issued from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Early this morning the enemy forces made two further counterattacks upon our positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. In both cases their attacking troops were repulsed and left a number of fallen in front of our trenches.

During the past 10 days the Australian troops have gallantly maintained their positions in this sector of the Hindenburg line, having during that period repulsed at least 12 determined hostile counterattacks.

The greater part of the village of Bullecourt, which lies in the Hindenburg line, is now in our hands. North of the Scarpe our troops established themselves during the day in the western houses of Roex and again made progress on the western slopes of Greenland Hill, capturing a few prisoners.

Early last night a hostile counter-attack east of Roex (Cemetery) was repulsed. We took 50 prisoners. There were patrol encounters last night northwest of St. Quentin and northeast of le Vergier. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces and our posts were advanced at certain points.

Five German airplanes were brought down in air fighting yesterday; five others were driven down out of control. One other hostile machine was shot down in our lines by our anti-aircraft guns. Six of our airplanes are missing.

Sunday—The official report issued last night reads: Further details which are now available concerning last night's attacks on the battlefield confirm the success of our operations. Yesterday evening considerable bodies of the enemy forces were observed massing for a counterattack in the neighborhood of Bullecourt. They were effectively dealt with by our artillery and the hostile attack did not develop.

Later in the night our troops attacked and, after heavy fighting lasting throughout the night, have today established themselves in the village of Bullecourt, where fighting still continues.

This afternoon an enemy attack on the positions gained was scattered by our artillery.

Astride the Arras-Cambrai road we have captured some 1200 yards of a German trench, including a strong point known as Cavalry Farm. North of the Scarpe our troops last night stormed Roex Cemetery and the chemical works to the north. Today they have continued their advance and have carried enemy positions in this neighborhood on a front of about 1½ miles.

In the course of these operations we have captured over 700 prisoners, including 11 officers and a number of trench mortars and machine guns.

In the air fighting yesterday seven German airplanes were destroyed; five others were driven down out of control. Four of our airplanes are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French official statements of yesterday afternoon and last night read:

Lively activity was shown by both armies in the course of the night between the Somme and the Oise as well as on the Aisne front.

This morning the enemy forces delivered violent attacks on the plateau of Craonne, north of Rheims, and in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne. All these attacks were broken up by our artillery and infantry fire and the Germans were pushed back after suffering heavy losses. We made some prisoners.

In the region of Verdun we executed a surprise attack which was entirely successful, which procured for us a number of prisoners.

Belgian communication: Quite marked artillery activity took place along the Belgian front, violent engagements occurring around Dixmude. There was bomb fighting near the Ferryman's House, a German biplane, attacked yesterday by a Belgian pursuit machine, fell in the Forest of Houthulst.

Eastern theater: The artillery was active along the whole front on Saturday. Violent enemy counterattacks against the positions taken by the Serbs and on Saka di Legen were repulsed. Today was relatively calm. Our artillery continued to shell the enemy works and organizations. The German artillery replied feebly.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday by the War Office reads:

Western (Russian) and Rumanian fronts: There were exchanges of fire, scouting reconnaissances and aerial engagements.

Caucasian front: Southwest of Gumushkhane, Turkey, about a company strong, attempted to take the offensive. They were repulsed by our fire.

Aviation: A German airplane landed in the region of the town of Nalibok, in the direction of Novogrudok, and was captured.

In the region of Monastyrzyska, one of our Ilya Muromets airplanes, owing to an unknown cause, fell from a height of 3000 yards. The commander, Lieutenant Lavrov, and crew of four officers and one private, perished.

In the region of Stanislaw one of our airplanes fell. The pilots, Katchioni and Pesino, were killed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

The artillery was considerably livelier yesterday on the Julian front from Tolmino to the sea. The Italians cap-

tured a dozen prisoners in skirmishes on heights east of Vortoblast torrent.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—An official statement issued by the Serbian War Office under Friday's date reads:

Yesterday our infantry carried by assault several enemy trenches in the region of Dobropolye. We repulsed in the course of the night several enemy counterattacks, despite the asphyxiating gas which the enemy forces used. All the trenches captured remained in our hands. We took prisoner two officers and 20 men of the Bulgarian forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday by the Austrian War Department says: Italian Theater—Isonzo army: Along the whole front between Tolmino and the sea the enemy forces were active with artillery and mine throwers. The first lasted through the entire night and still continues. Our artillery replied successfully.

Other theaters: The situation was unchanged.

## RUSSIANS STAND FIRM AGAINST A SEPARATE PEACE

(Continued from page one)

publication would rupture the relations of Russia and the Allies. He defined their objects in the war as establishing the right of peoples to free development as nations, a policy with which the Allies agreed.

Turning to the difficult question of annexation and indemnity, M. Milukoff told what the Allies meant by the words that "those who had laid waste and pillaged their countries should pay for damage they had caused." Continuing, M. Milukoff spoke of allied apprehensions regarding Russia and declared that Japan had no intention of attacking Russia, all her thoughts being directed toward the Orient. With regard to this point, Sir George Buchanan categorically denies that the Allies have ever thought of requesting Japan to exercise pressure in any way with a view to altering the course of events in Russia.

M. Gutchkoff, in his address on Saturday, said the supply of munitions was now much more favorable than two months ago under the old régime, and the energetic assistance of their old and new allies would completely regularize this matter. Like M. Milukoff, he dwelt on America's offer of assistance in reorganizing Russia's transport system which would favorably affect the munitions question.

Declaring himself to be a strong supporter of democratizing the army, he pointed out that they must not deprive authority of all powers, for by doing away with personal responsibility they would achieve, in a different way the same state of chaos as under the old régime.

Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, whose stay in Petrograd has been so prolonged, has been received by the executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and has addressed them on the present situation, and on the action of international socialism.

His speech, which occupied two hours, was greeted with increasing favor as it proceeded, and a further interview was arranged for Monday, May 14, to give the committee an interval for consideration of the new points raised.

During his speech, M. Thomas discussed the mistakes Russian and French Socialists might make in regard to each other and the necessity for finding a common basis of action. He touched on the impossibility of French majority Socialists meeting German majority Socialists in conference, without "preliminary recognition of common principles."

After the United States' intervention in the war, western Socialists could not discuss the democratic aims of the war unless convinced it would be vigorously prosecuted, for the aims of war of international democracy would never secure recognition from Prussian militarism. Hence the necessity for defeating Germany.

The question of a coalition Government is no further forward, the executive committee of the Workmen and Soldiers' Council having declined to join with the Government. This, however, does not end the matter, as a decision was only reached by 23 votes to 20, eight of the committee not voting, and the matter is to be referred to a plenary sitting of the council.

Regarding the denial of the cable of the inauguration of a republic, etc., at Schwelmsberg Metropolitan District, which was based on an official statement by the council, there appears as a matter of fact to be considerable anarchistic unrest there culminating in the seizure of the Duke of Luchtenberg's house as headquarters by anarchists. The house was surrounded by soldiers and eventually evacuated.

General Korniloff, commandant of Petrograd, has resigned, his final reason being the demand of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council that their committee should receive his orders for indorsement.

M. Gutchkoff May Resign

LONDON, England (Monday)—M. Gutchkoff, Duma Minister of War and Marine, is reported to have tendered his resignation from the Russian Cabinet, a dispatch from Petrograd stated today.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Miss Mary A. Sheehan, a member of the junior class in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University, has won a prize of \$25 offered by the Club Español to college students of Greater Boston for the best essay in Spanish on the literature of the Seventeenth Century in Spain.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OPENED

United States Bureau Transfers Its Service From the Immigration Station, Long Wharf, to the Old Franklin Schoolhouse

Business began briskly when the United States free employment service opened its new office in the old Franklin Schoolhouse on Washington Street, near Dover, today. The work, which is in charge of the Department of Labor, has been carried on at the United States immigration station on Long Wharf, for some time. Efforts to secure quarters in the business section of the city where adequate facilities for handling the work could be had, have been extended over a long period, resulting finally in the opening of the new office today.

One hour after the office was officially opened at 9 a. m. by Herbert A. Stevens, who recently came here from Washington specially to handle the work, a total of 31 applicants had registered for work, the first man being Thomas F. Jennings, registering for work as a ship carpenter. Twelve young men came in to inquire about work in the wheat and grain harvest fields of the West. Among others were 10 carpenters, five laborers, three machinists and one marine plumber.

Shortly after the office opened news was received that 5000 men were needed for the first harvest work, in Texas, June 10, wages ranging from \$2 to \$6 per day with board and lodgings. The news came from the Kansas City agent of the Government.

Applicants continued to appear at the office in considerable numbers all day, and with practically no exceptions were all skilled men. Desks and office equipment have been installed in the quarters. Telephone connection has been established, partitions built, and other arrangements perfected. The total cost to the United States is estimated at slightly less than \$1000. Special efforts are being made to secure "recruits" for the harvest fields and shipyards to hasten plans of this country to prepare for any war emergency.

Besides Mr. Stevens, the men at the office are: Daniel J. Leonard and Frank McCarthy, who were brought back to Boston from other points where they had been stationed owing to slackness of immigration, and Martin J. Leonard and William J. Burke, former labor leaders, posted on technical and practical labor questions.

## SCANDINAVIAN MINISTERS MEET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—A conference of Swedish, Norwegian and Danish ministers was held in Stockholm last week. An agreement was arrived at in regard to maintaining impartial neutrality as hitherto, and abstaining from taking the initiative either by themselves or with other neutrals with a view to mediation between the belligerents.

An agreement was also reached as to the desirability of collaborating with other neutrals to safeguard common interests, while the main outlines of economic cooperation between the three countries during and after the war were indicated. The question of conferences by technical delegates of the three countries to consider measures against floating mines now and after the war was also considered.

## DEPORTATIONS IN BELGIAN PROVINCE

HAVRE, France (Monday)—Information officially received by the Belgian Government is to the effect that all males between the ages of 15 and 65 in the Belgian Province of Luxembourg have been deported for work in France and Germany in the environs of the frontier. The instructions say that the Burgomaster, curé and notary in each commune may remain there.

A census of women also has been taken, and they have been divided into three categories. The first is composed of the able-bodied, who will be compelled to work in the fields, replacing men; the second, mothers with infants, who will be allowed to remain at home, and the third, the others who will remain at the disposition of the German authorities and whose mission is unknown. In the census no distinction has been made regarding social standing.

## VIENNA QUOTES SWISS COMMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Prominence is given in some German papers to the fact that an official Vienna correspondence bureau has published without comment two quotations from the Swiss press, thus apparently indorsing them.

The first is from the Basle National Zeitung intimating that the Entente's program of self-government for nationalities corresponds to Austria-Hungary's new internal policy, which does not indicate any alteration in foreign policy, as a monarchy can best preserve the best relations with Germany and with the confidence of the Entente.

The second is from the Journal de Genève declaring that Count Czernin's attitude has not been without effect in Paris, and London where political circles are inclined to believe in the honesty of the young Emperor's peace efforts.



## M'ADOO TOUR TO AID BOARD ISSUE

Campaign Begins to Arouse Interest in Two Billion Dollar "Liberty Loan" — Patriotic Response Asked by Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department has planned a tour of the Middle West, starting at Chicago next Thursday, to make a patriotic appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan of 1917.

In a statement the secretary declares it is not enough that the loan of \$2,000,000,000 be met, but that it must be over-subscribed as an indication to the world that America is "aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom."

From Chicago he goes to Milwaukee, speaking there on Friday night; in St. Paul on Saturday; Des Moines, May 21; Lincoln, Neb., May 22; Denver, May 23; Kansas City, May 24, and probably in other cities for which no definite arrangements have yet been made.

"With the announcement of the details of the Liberty Loan," Mr. McAdoo said, "the preliminary campaign is ended and the actual campaign begins. There are 30 days within which the people of the United States must make good the action of Congress in pledging all the resources of the country for the conduct of a righteous war — a war for universal liberty."

"Failure to subscribe the \$2,000,000,000 required would be a confession of national impotence. I do not for a moment doubt the overwhelming success of the Liberty Loan if the people are made to realize that no great work of this kind can be accomplished unless every one throws himself into the task with the energy and fire of determined patriotism."

"Wars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help, the most effective help that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of \$2,000,000,000, we must over-subscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom."

"Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty Loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the Government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty."

"Buy a Liberty bond today; do not put it off till tomorrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

How to buy a Liberty bond was fully outlined in abstracts telegraphed to the Federal Reserve banks for wide-spread dissemination. The public announcement of the terms and other details marks the opening of the campaign for actual subscriptions, accompanied by the percentage of the sum subscribed for. While many subscriptions have been received by wire heretofore, the totals running into hundreds of millions, and many estimates also have been received, they have been regarded by Treasury officials largely as tentative and have been accompanied by actual cash. Application blanks for Liberty bonds, printed by the hundred thousand, have been distributed widely.

### Experts to Aid Loan

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A committee of advertising experts has been appointed by Herbert S. Houston, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to assist the Government in the sale and distribution of the "Liberty Loan." One member of the committee is located in each of the Federal reserve districts. He will be expected to appoint subcommittees and act as their chairman.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF STAPLES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — This city and State, the center of the food-producing region of the country, took a vigorous stand for a Federal commission to regulate and control the production, distribution, transportation and price of foodstuffs, grains, fuel and other commodities when the Illinois State Council of National Defense adopted resolutions to that end on Saturday. Among the members of the council are J. O'Brien, of Armour & Co., and B. F. Harris of Champaign, former head of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association.

## FORTY THOUSAND RECRUITED FOR CAMPS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The full quota of 40,000 men, which the War Department requested for the officers' training camps throughout the country, was recruited within 20 days of the issuance of the call, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby of the Military Training Camps Association has announced. Following the completion of the first camps, which will begin their work Tuesday, Captain Cosby said, it is expected another series of camps will be held probably in August.

"Men who were eligible, but were

not selected for the first camp will have an opportunity to make application for this new camp," said Captain Cosby. "It is not necessary for men who contemplate going to the second camp to send in their applications now, as due announcement will be given in the newspapers."

"We will urge the War Department to announce as early as possible the date of the opening of the next camp so as to allow ample time to conduct the preliminary recruiting and examination in a more satisfactory manner than the recent emergency campaign."

"We shall urge most strongly that, with a three months' notice and preparation, the merits of each individual applicant may be passed on more satisfactorily and the army authorities themselves will be better able to select the successful candidates and give them a reasonable notice in order that they may wind up their affairs preparatory to entering into active service."

## JEWISH SOCIETIES OF BOSTON CONFERENCE

At the conference of representatives of synagogues, clubs, lodges, fraternal orders, charitable organizations and other associations of Hebrews held yesterday in Ford Hall, resolutions were passed expressing loyalty and devotion to the United States, hope that at the close of the war the disabilities now burdening the Jews would be removed, and that when the final peace arrangements are being made the Hebrew race will be allowed representation in accordance with the declaration of the Allies that the interests of small nations would be safe.

At the meeting of the Greater Boston American Jewish Congress committee, delegates were chosen for the session of the national congress of the various societies to be held in Washington.

The following officers were elected: President, L. E. Kirshen; vice-presidents, Nathan Pinanski and Mrs. S. Goodman; secretary, Julius Meyer; treasurer, Max Mitchell.

## MARSHAL JOFFRE IN WAR CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Final plans for sending an American fighting force to France were discussed at a two hours' conference between Marshal Joffre, members of his staff, and Secretary of War Baker and Major-General Hugh Scott today. At the conclusion Secretary Baker authorized this statement:

"The visit of Marshal Joffre and his staff was for a general summing up of our cooperation going on with our experts."

Mr. Baker would not add to this statement. Marshal Joffre and members of the party of French officers were silent. Marshal Joffre plainly shows the effect of continuous travel.

## FEDERAL SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Federal Shipping Board has signed a contract with the Los Angeles Ship Building and Dry Dock Company for the delivery in 1918 of eight steel vessels, each to carry 8500 tons of freight. It is the first contract signed under the billion-dollar shipping program launched by the Administration.

The board plans to have built within the next eighteen months at least 1000 steel and wood ships to combat the German submarines. Bills to be introduced in Congress soon call for an initial appropriation of \$400,000,000. Later an additional \$340,000,000 will be asked.

## ALTITUDE FLIGHT BY ARMY AVIATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — Capt. W. A. Robertson, junior military aviator who broke the American altitude record in a 200-horsepower army biplane last Friday with Capt. C. K. Rinehart as passenger, left Sunday night for Columbus, N. M., where he will have charge of a Government flying school.

The exact figures for the record flight have just been announced by aviation officers as 17,230 feet. Captains Robertson and Rinehart are the only two persons in America who have flown to an altitude of more than 17,000 feet.

## ADVISED TO CARRY PAPERS

French Canadians residing in the United States, who are still citizens of Canada, are advised by the passenger department of the Central Vermont Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway system, to carry sufficient identification papers as to the legality of their residence in the United States if they contemplate a short trip to Canada. If properly identified, the passenger department states that such persons will have no difficulty in returning to the United States, provided their visit has not exceeded four months, and, further, that they will not be subject to a tax of \$5 for entrance, which became operative on May 1.

## SCHOLARS' TICKETS HEARING

Because there is legislation now pending relative to increased fares on the Bay State Street Railway Company and relative to the public ownership of that company, the hearing which was scheduled to take place before the public service commission this morning on the petition of the Bay State that it be allowed to discontinue its half fare school children's tickets was postponed until Tuesday, June 5, at 10:30 a. m.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Final sets of the Simmons College tennis tournament will be played off this week between Miss Louise Beckwith of Stamford Springs, Conn., junior class champion, who defeated Miss

Margaret Milne of Fall River, the freshman champion, Saturday, and Miss Marion Lyons of Newton, sophomore class champion, who defeated Miss Margaret Gladwin of Westfield, senior class champion. Results of the Beckwith-Milne game were 6-4, 8-2 and of the Lyons-Gladwin game 5-0, 5-0. All the champions received cups and numerals. Preliminaries for track work start today with the running high jump and javelin throwing. The highest contestants will meet on Saturday for final honors with Miss Katharine Sprague of Newton as clerk of the count and Miss Marion Driscoll of Brookline as chief manager.

## UNITED STATES IS ILLOGICAL, SAYS MRS. CARRIE CATT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O. — A pledge by Governor Cox to do everything in his power to defeat the referendum which is designed to deprive Ohio women of their right of presidential suffrage, and an attack by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on the United States for what she called posing in the world war as the champion of democracy when it was only a democracy for half the people, were outstanding features of the Mothers' Day mass meeting of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Association on Sunday.

More than 3500 men and women were in Memorial Hall to hear the addresses of the Governor and the president of the International and National Suffrage Associations. The conference, which opened on Saturday, closes today. Three hundred and fifty delegates are attending, from 21 states.

"It is unthinkable that mothers who are giving up their sons to fight the battle of humanity are not entitled to take a part in the deliberations of the Government," declared the Governor.

"The United States has no right to talk about making the world safe for democracy as long as it draws the sex line," Mrs. Catt asserted. "We had better blot the mote from our eye before attempting to blot it from the Prussian's. Nothing is more illogical than to insist that men have the divine right to rule women and to say that kings haven't the divine right to rule men."

"The Government says woman suffrage must come by states and not through Congress, yet Congress can declare war, conscript our sons and seize our food and clothing."

## MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — An aroused sense of the manufacturers' patriotic duty and privilege is the keynote of the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, which convenes at the Waldorf Astoria this afternoon. Committee reports, resolutions and speeches will deal with subjects related to the war.

Representatives of the National Council for Industrial Defense and the Federal Reserve Board will tell tomorrow what manufacturers can do to promote the nation's success in arms. Secretary of Commerce Redfield will also deliver a message on this subject.

Today's meeting deals with preliminary matters, and industrial preparedness exhibits show the country's resources in agriculture, manufacture, education and other essential branches. About 500 members are attending.

## FRENCH OFFICIALS AT BALTIMORE EVENT

BALTIMORE, Md. — General Joffre, marshal of France, and Rene Viviani, Minister of Justice, broke ground today on the site of the monument that is to be erected to General Lafayette. The French mission reached this city at 9:12 a. m. From the City Hall the mission, escorted by a troop of cavalry, drove to Mount Vernon Place, where they were introduced to a crowd of 25,000 by Mayor Preston. There were no addresses. The visitors resumed their trip to Washington at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

## PAPER TRUST CHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Declaring that paper manufacture is "trust controlled," Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, today introduced a bill in the Senate to declare print paper a "public utility" and empower the Federal Trade Commission to fix reasonable prices on the product.



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## ANTI-WAR GROUP PLAN MEETING

Speedy Universal Peace Is Set Forth as Aim of the Coming So-Called American Conference on Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — What its organizers call "the first American conference on democracy and terms of peace" will be held in this city May 30. The organizers include about a dozen of the men and women who have been prominent in the anti-war movement in America. They include Emily Greene Balch, James J. Bagley, Joseph D. Cannon, Harry W. L. Dana, Walter Fuller, Morris Hillquit, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Rebecca Shelly, Norman L. Thomas, Louis P. Lochner and Elizabeth Freeman.

The best known names in this group are those of Emily Greene Balch, who has been prominently identified in the peace movement; Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the Socialist Party and a leader of the factions which put through a resolution at the recent American Socialist Party convention calling the war with Germany a crime; Rabbi Magnes, who just previous to the declaration of a state of war with Germany addressed several peace meetings; and Louis P. Lochner, formerly secretary for Henry Ford's peace commission at The Hague.

They state that the purpose of the conference will be to clarify public opinion on the issues arising out of America's entrance into the war; to devise means for safeguarding American liberty and democracy; "now greatly menaced"; and to formulate the demands of forward-looking Americans as to the terms of the coming peace. It is hoped that from this gathering will result "such cooperation, coordination and solidarity of the democratic forces of the country as will make their voice most effective in the councils of the Nation."

Invitations have been sent to a large number of persons. Samuel Compers refused flatly to allow the use of his name in connection with the conference, stating that he did not wish to ally himself with any group who were helping Germany, consciously or unconsciously. Promoters of the conference deny that they are pro-German. None of their financial support comes from German-Americans, they say, and whenever a contribution does come in from such source it is sent back.

Implications that, even though their efforts may not be treasonable, they are at least giving comfort to the enemy, are received by members of the committee with vigorous denials. One member said to this bureau:

"We know that right is always right, and we are fighting the theory that might is right. If it is treasonable for me to fight to the last against the commandment which bids me not to kill, then I shall submit to the penalty gladly. Why do you know that some friends of mine were imprisoned in England because they caused to be distributed printed copies of the ten commandments without comment? And members of Congress in Washington told me that even church pastors now should preach war instead of peace, in order to be on the safe side. But we protest against this junkerism. We refuse to remain silent when we see might usurping the place of right."

The tentative program of the conference shows that it favors a speedy and universal peace in harmony with the principles outlined by the President of the United States and by revolutionary Russia, and indorsed substantially by the Social-Democratic organizations of Italy, France, Germany and Austria and the liberal and democratic forces of England and other countries, namely, no forcible annexation of territory, no punitive indemnities, free development of all nations.

The United States is asked to announce its war aims at once in definite and concrete terms and to make efforts to induce its allies to make similar declarations. It is demanded that the United States "shall make peace the moment its announced aims shall have been achieved without waiting for the territorial ambitions of the belligerents to be realized."

The conference pledges itself to oppose all laws for compulsory military training and service; to uphold freedom of conscience and to support conscientious objectors; to defend the

constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly; to work for "the democratization of the diplomacy of the United States, including the principle of the referendum on declarations of war, and upon concluding alliances with foreign nations."

The conference is opposed to the nullification or suspension of progressive labor legislation during the war, to the suspension or curtailment of the rights of the working class. It demands that none of the revenue required for the prosecution of the war shall come from taxation of the necessities of life, but that all war funds shall be raised by heavy taxation upon profits of war industries, by a heavy and progressive income tax, and by Federal inheritance taxes.

Signers of the call for the conference, all of whom, says the committee, have consented to the use of their names as such, include:

Ministers—The Rev. Paul Jones, Sale Lake City, Episcopal bishop of Utah; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago, pastor of All Souls Church and director of Abraham Lincoln center; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, professor of rabbinical literature and philosophy, reformer and lecturer; Rabbi Judah Magnes, New York City, chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish community; Rev. Richard W. Hogue, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Sidney Strong, Seattle, Wash., pastor of the First Baptist Church; Rev. Norman Thomas, New York; L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York, Society of Friends.

University Professors—David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, California; Simon Patten, professor of political economy and member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Scott Nearing, professor of social science and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Toledo, O.; William I. Hull, professor of history and international relations of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; Lindley Miller Keasbey, professor of scientific political history of the University of Texas, and author of "The Nicaraguan Canal and the Monroe Doctrine"; Harry A. Overstreet, professor of philosophy of the College of the City of New York; Rev. St. John Tucker, president of Hobart College, Chicago; Brent Dow Allinson, president of the Harvard International Policy Club; Grace De Graff, president of the League of Teachers.

Editors and Writers—James McKeen Cattell, West Point, editor of Science, the Scientific Monthly, School and Society, etc.; Randolph Bourne, New York City, contributing editor, New Republic; May Wright Sewell, author "Women, World War and Permanent Peace," lecturer.

Labor—James J. Bagley, Brooklyn, Pressman's Union No. 23; Rose Schneidermann, New York, Women's Trade Union League; John C. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill., member City Council; Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, Medford, Mass., organizer of A. F. of L.; Joseph D. Cannon, organizer International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; A. J. Boulton, Central Federated Union of Brooklyn.

Lawyers—Job Harriman, Los Angeles, Cal., lawyer; Winter Russell, New York City, lawyer, publicist and lecturer, representing "World Patriots"; Harry Weinberger, New York, general counsel American Legal Defense League.

Socialists—Morris Hillquit, New York City, member of executive board

National Socialist Party; James H. Maurer, Harrisburg, Pa., member executive board National Socialist Party, and member Legislature at Harrisburg; Victor Berger, Milwaukee, Wis., former member of Congress; Arthur L. Leasure, Kansas City, Mo., member executive board National Socialist Party; Algernon Lee, New York City, educational director Rand School of Social Science; James Oneal, Boston, Mass., State secretary, Socialist Party; Harry Laidler, New York, secretary Intercollegiate Socialist Society; Julius Gerber, New York City, secretary New York County Socialist Party; Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C., Washington representative of the New York Call.

Single Taxers—Daniel Kiefer, Cincinnati, chairman of Fels Fund Commission, political reformer; Amy Hall Hicks, New York City, founder of Guild of Arts and Crafts, lecturer on single tax; Frank Stephens, Arden, Del., founder of single tax colony, lecturer.

Individuals—Mrs. Glendower Evans, Boston, Mass., trustee Massachusetts Training schools; Helena S. Dudley, Waltham, Mass., settlement worker; Lenora Wareson, Kansas City, Mo., League for Democratic Control; Lela Mavrick Lloyd, Winnetka, Ill.; Mrs. Elsie Berg Goldsmith, New York City; Margaret Lane, New York City; Edward Berwick, San Francisco, Cal.; Edward T. Hartman, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. L. C. Beckwith, Providence, R. I.; Miss Crystal Eastman, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; H. L. Canfield, Woodstock, Vt.; Anna F. Davies, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry R. Lynville, New York City.

## DAVID LAMAR ON STAND IN OWN BEHALF

NEW YORK, N. Y. — David Lamar, charged with having conspired with Capt. Franz Birel of the German Navy to prevent shipments of war munitions to the Entente Allies, told on the witness stand in the Federal Court here, details of his financial experiences which made him known as "The Wolf of Wall Street."

Lamar is the first of the six men indicted with Rintelen to take the stand in his own behalf. He is attempting to show that he is the victim of a conspiracy on the part of prominent financiers who have grievances against him.

Describing the panic of 1907, Lamar declared that the late J. Pierpont Morgan had asked his assistance, but later informed him that his partners objected to his associating with Lamar. Lamar did not deny that he had received money from Rintelen, but declared he had used it, not in German activities, but to wage war on certain financial interests. He declared he had allied himself with Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis for this purpose and not to aid the Germans.

## WOOLEN WORKERS ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
LAWRENCE, Mass. — Several hundred skilled workmen in the Wood and Washington mills of the American Woollen Company walked out today in an effort to obtain an increase in wages. Recently a 20 per cent increase was granted the unskilled labor at the mills, while the skilled workers received only 5 per cent. The latter are now contending for the difference.

## CLOSE GUARD ON CAPE COD CANAL

Government Safeguards Traffic on Waterway to Insure Passage of Naval Vessels and the Usual Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Commerce Redfield has authorized this statement:

"The steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce has detailed a number of inspectors to the Cape Cod Canal. This action was taken for the purpose of safeguarding that valuable waterway and seeing that there can be no move accomplished toward the stoppage of the canal. Also that everything is done with due care in all respects in the operation of vessels, so as to keep the canal open, that the usual passage of commercial and naval vessels shall neither be prevented nor delayed."

"Vessels passing through the canal have two inspectors on them; one on the bridge or forward, and one in the engine room. In addition, the navigation service motor vessel, Tarragon, is regularly patrolling the canal and its approaches."

## MONGOLIA GUNNER SAW U-BOAT STRUCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Arriving at an American port the armed merchantman Mongolia reported that the first shot in the war on April 19 had not, as was reported, sunk a German submarine, but had demolished the periscope, damaged part of the conning tower and killed the commander.

A second adventure was on May 4, according to Lieut. Bruce M. Ware, the man who commanded the naval gun crew on April 19.

The Mongolia was on her homeward voyage, Lieutenant Ware said, when about midnight on May 4 the wake of what was believed to be a torpedo was seen ahead in the moonlight. The missile, if it was one, passed under the ship's bow. No submarine was sighted, but a shot was fired from one of the Mongolia's guns in the direction from which the supposed torpedo had come and nothing further was heard seen to indicate a submarine's presence.

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## UNIVERSITY IN LIQUOR FIGHT

Proposal of Wet Interests to Tax Liquor Almost Double in Revenue Bill Is Attacked as Ruse for Safety

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The attempt of the liquor interests to buy immunity from attack as a national peril by consenting to pay a double war tax has brought the University of Kansas into a renewed drive on liquor. The Kansas delegation in Congress and every university and college in the country is being asked to join in the fight.

In letters to the Kansas delegation, Olin Temple, dean of the college of liberal arts and sciences, has branded as a subterfuge the proposal in Congress to tax liquor almost double in the new pending war revenue bill. Dean Temple said such legislation would be an unpardonable injustice and a ruse for guaranteeing the safety of the liquor business. Copies of this letter are being sent to the presidents and deans of every college and university in the United States. Each is urged to make a similar appeal to his congressman. The letter reads:

"All over this country for weeks, the deans of colleges and universities have been releasing young men, and even young women, to go back to the farm and labor to help save people from threatening starvation. The situation has been accepted, as it has been reported, as an extremely serious, and it has been faced in a heroic, patriotic, manner by these thousands of young folks. No one can estimate the sacrifices they have made. They are abandoning many of them for all time, their opportunity for an education and the increased usefulness and happiness which it would have brought them. The training they would have received will be greatly needed in the task of reconstructing a normal and purified society after this war is over. And yet it has all seemed proper, in order that the people might be fed.

"Each day that this has gone on the brewers and distillers have poured hundreds of thousands of bushels of good grain into their vats. It is not probable that all the sacrifices of all these young people will result in a product equal to that consumed regularly in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Worse than that, the time and strength of many times more men than all these students can number is being consumed by this same unnecessary business. We have pleaded with Congress to put an end to this cruel wrong, only to read in the daily press that the distillers' proposal to pay a higher tax is to be accepted. Everybody knows this is to be a ruse for guaranteeing the safety of the liquor business, and to avoid its injury.

"Now I want to tell you that I can hardly conceive a greater blunder, a more unpardonable injustice than this. The people will not understand why it is permitted. In my opinion, your constituents in Kansas are liable to become even unreasonable in this matter. They not only expect each member in the Kansas delegation to do his duty, but they are in danger of expecting him to more than do his duty.

"I am making this statement in the name of the thousands of young people who are nobly answering this call of humanity, but who resent the continuance of what seems to them to be such a monstrous system. Will you be so good as to suggest to me, some adequate form of explanation, possibly intelligible in Washington, which I can submit to them?"

## INDIA'S COTTON DUTIES VIEWED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England.—After consultation on the subject, some of the Scottish manufacturers of cotton goods for India, who were not represented in the recent controversy on the India cotton duties, recently deputed Mr. Alexander Wylie, a Turkey-red dyer and calico printer, to address a letter to the Secretary of State for India setting forth their views in the matter. In a long letter, Mr. Wylie covers the ground very fully, and states that the Scottish manufacturers concur in the raising of Indian cotton duties to 7½ per cent, as a temporary arrangement for war purposes; but that they entirely object to the 4 per cent protection given to the Bombay mill-owners as unfair to the British and not needed by the Indian manufacturers. He states that meantime Scottish manufacturers will cheerfully bear their share of the increased cotton duties, and goes on to ask the Secretary of State for India to inform them if the Home Government approves of permanent protection for Indian cotton manufacturers, or if the arrangement is merely a temporary one, to be abandoned after the war.

In reply, Mr. Austen Chamberlain writes: "I hope that you will forgive me if I do not discuss at this moment all the questions to which your letter gives rise. I am exceptionally busy owing to the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Imperial War Conference, and have, besides, quite recently expressed the views of His Majesty's Government on this particular subject at great length, both in the House of Commons and to the Lancashire deputation.

"I shall, therefore, with your permission, confine myself to one general observation, and to answering the specific question which you put to me.

"The general observation is this—that it is a mistake to treat the change in the cotton duties as simply a trade question, or as an effort of Bombay mill-owners to secure protection for

their particular industry. In Indian eyes it is something quite different, and of much greater importance. It is a symbol of India's altered status in the Empire, and a recognition of her growing claim to consideration and sympathy. If this be recognized, and if India be approached at the proper time in the right spirit, I am sanguine enough to believe that her just claims and the legitimate interests of other portions of the Empire will be capable of friendly adjustment. So much for the general question. You then ask me whether His Majesty's Government approves of the permanent protection of Indian cotton manufacturers. On this I would observe that if protection be the right word to use of such an adjustment of revenue to expenditure as has taken place in India in the last two years, cotton is even now less 'protected' than, for example, woolen and leather goods were under the tariff which was in force from 1895 to 1916.

"But His Majesty's Government have not had occasion yet to express any opinion on protection for Indian manufacturers. They have reserved for consideration after the war the fiscal system of the United Kingdom and of the Empire. When that review takes place, the fiscal system of India will also be considered in relation to the policy of the Empire as a whole, and if, as I hope, the result is the establishment of a general system of Imperial preference, I do not doubt that India will be ready to conform to the system adopted and to take her proper place in it. More than that it would not be right for me to say at the present time."

Several trips of fresh groundfish were landed at the South Boston fish pier today, and wholesale prices were lower than for the latter part of last week. Arrivals: Steamer Heroine 164,000 pounds, Steamer Billow 84,000, schooners Gladys & Nellie 126,000, Joseph P. Mesquita 94,500, Ralph Russell 35,000, Pauline 46,400, Thalia 20,000, Eugenia 40,700, Claudia 26,000, Desire 30,000, and Eva Avina 4,500. The Natalie also came in with 22,000 pounders. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.75, steak \$6.75 to \$7.75, market \$4 to \$6.50, pollock \$5 to \$7, large hake \$7, small hake \$5, and cusk \$5.50.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Two steam trawlers intended for other trawling are nearing completion at Essex, and are expected to be launched in about a week. They have been named Walrus and Seal. Capt. Clayton Morrissey of the schooner Arctura is to command the Walrus, and Capt. Lemuel Spingey the Seal. After launching the boats will proceed to Portland for installation of machinery, and are expected to be ready for sea in July.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to gill netters. Receipts Saturday were about 50,000 pounds, and Sunday 15,000. The schooner Annie M. Parker came in with a cargo of salt on Saturday.

## CHERRY BLOSSOM SEASON IS OPENING

The cherry blossom season in northeastern United States is expected during the present week. It already has begun in favorable localities, especially at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, with its 75 varieties. In previous years the beautiful Japanese cherry called Tormentosa has always been the first to open at the arboretum. This year, however, another kind, which Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the arboretum, specifies as Prunus Concinnia, has unfolded its blossoms before it. This is incidental to the fact that the annual cherry display at the arboretum will be seen this week, much later than usual, but at the same time finer than for a long time.

It is well known that in Japan the season of cherry blooming is made a holiday. Thousands of people pour out to the parks where the trees in immense numbers are to be found. It is possible that something of the kind may develop in the United States, for the Arnold Arboretum is cooperating with the city of Rochester in starting a plantation which will cover a large area.

It is the hope of Professor Sargent that other cities will adopt this plan, for there is no shrub or tree better adapted to mass planting than the Japanese cherry, and few making a display appealing more to the popular taste.

The cherries at the Arnold Arboretum are to be found just within the Forest Hills entrance, and it is likely that great numbers of Boston people will embrace the opportunity to see the cherry blooms.

## MME. FORNIA AT THE POPS

Mme. Rita Fornia, soprano, is to be the soloist at the Pop concerts in Symphony Hall this week. Instead of Mme. Leginska, who is unable to appear. The program of tonight's concert is as follows:

Overture, "If I Were King," Adam; waltz, "Roses From the South," Strauss; selection, "You're in Love," Prim; selection, "Aida," Verdi; bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; "The Star Spangled Banner," aria, "Mon coeur a ta voix," from "Samson et Delilah," Saint-Saens; largo, Handel; overture, "Mignon," Thomas; songs with piano, "L'heure exquise," Reynaldo Hahn; "Quatre-vingt-trois ans," Massenet; waltz, "Pommes d'Or," Waldteufel; march, "Boccaccio," Suppé.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!" 8:10.  
Copley—"You Never Can Tell," 8:10.  
Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8.  
Keith's—"The Masquerade," 8:10.  
Plymouth—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.  
Metties—"Daily at Keith's," 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

## LAW SENDS MEN TO THE FARMS

Advent of Prohibition in Nebraska Closes All Saloons and Breweries—Traffic Is Easily Adapted to Expected Change

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LINCOLN, Neb.—May 14 marked the dawning of State-wide prohibition, long sought and fought for, in Nebraska. The coming of prohibition meant that 13 active breweries stopped manufacturing fermented liquors; 829 saloons stopped selling them; one distillery also closed, and 10 rectifying plants discontinued business.

Farming, soft-drink making and selling, and business of various kinds, drawing the hundreds who have been directly or indirectly dependent upon the liquor trade in Nebraska. The larger breweries in Omaha have been building up soft-drink manufacture for months, and the closing of liquor making will not make an unexpected change in the organization of the plants.

"Many saloon keepers are going back into business in which they previously have been engaged," declared H. P. Carson, chairman of the Nebraska Antisocial League. "So long has the preparation for prohibition been under way, that most of them have laid plans accordingly. Not a few have bought farms."

Prohibition carried at the general election last November by a majority of about 30,000 votes. The State Legislature finally supported the constitutional amendment by a law giving the Governor authority to employ detectives, attorneys, and other means to enforce prohibition. The Governor has wide powers in this respect. He is rapidly building up an enforcing organization.

The new law expressly prohibits shipments of liquors into Nebraska, except pure ethyl alcohol to wholesale druggists, retail druggists, scientific institutions and hospitals. Wine may be shipped in for sacramental purposes.

The 829 saloons represented 763 saloon keepers, some owning more than one saloon. There were 951 bartenders and 723 wholesale dealers. In Omaha, where officials are encountering the greatest difficulty in enforcing the new law, there were 383 licensed retail and wholesale liquor dealers, and 75 druggists holding Federal liquor licenses.

## THE HOME GARDEN

Among successful market gardeners there is a saying that the best way to water your garden is to use a rake. By that they mean, keep the top soil constantly stirred up to the depth of half an inch. If this is done the garden will seldom need watering oftener than once a week, for the layer of pulverized soil on top, which is dry from constant stirring, acts as an insulator for the soil below, preventing the ground from drying out on the hottest days. On the other hand, if the surface is allowed to cake, the moisture is steadily drawn off into the air. Incidentally the daily use of the rake discourages weeds to such an extent that little hand weeding will have to be done except close to the stalks of the plants.

Garden seed must be planted not only at the right time but at the right depth, says today's bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden Commission of Washington.

Plant seeds shallow, unless special directions tell you otherwise. An old rule is to plant to a depth equal to five times the width of the seed. Depth of planting also depends somewhat upon the kind of soil. If it is heavy clay or soil that is continually moist the planting should be shallower than in sandy or dry soil. However, it is important you plant all seeds of the same kind in the same row at the same depth. This gives uniformity of growth.

Unless the soil is wet the beds should be firmed down on top before the rows are marked off. Fine raking will do this, especially if you finish the job by smoothing the surface with the back of the rake. When seeds are in the soil should be firmed over them by pressing down the row with a smooth board. Never pack the soil hard.

These directions apply to seeds in ordinary soils: String beans, one or two inches; lima beans, one inch; peas, half inch; carrots, half inch; Swiss chard, half inch; corn, one inch; cucumbers, one inch; endive, half inch; kohlrabi, half inch; lettuce, half inch; muskmelon, one inch; onion sets (bulbs), one inch; oyster plant, half inch; parsley, half inch; parsnip, three-quarters inch; peas, two inches; potatoes, two inches; radish, three-quarters inch; spinach, one inch; squash, one inch; turnip, half inch.

Straight rows add to the garden's beauty and the gardener's pride and make gardening easier. A piece of stout cord and two stakes are all the equipment needed.

In city and town gardens, where the space is restricted, it is best to have the rows run the long way of the garden—north to south if possible—and planting several kinds of similarly growing vegetables, like green onions, carrots, radishes, etc., in the same row. If you plant such crops as beets, radishes and onions in beds, these can be made six to eight inches high by digging narrow paths around the beds with a hoe and throwing the soil upon the beds.

When the drainage of your garden is not good it is well to grow cabbage, cauliflower and similar crops on small ridges thrown up with spade or hoe. Other crops, among them early

peas and celery, should be planted in shallow trenches scooped out with a hoe. When these plants grow the soil is gradually worked back around the root.

Since hoeing must start early and sometimes when the soil becomes caked above the planted seeds it is necessary to break it, a few swift-growing radish seeds planted with other sorts will quickly spring up and show where the rows are.

The home-canning specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture urge every housekeeper to save bottles—especially wide-necked ones—for putting up fruits, preserves, jellies, jams and fruit juices. Saving of bottles is highly important, they say, as there may be a serious shortage of regular jars and preserving cans this season.

The fruit products named, if sealed with corks and paraffin, can be kept even in these makeshift containers. Jellies, jams and preserves can be kept even in ordinary drinking glasses, by the use of paper and paraffin. Fruit juices should be packed in ordinary small-necked bottles.

Vegetables, soups and meats, on the other hand, to keep must be sealed by the usual fruit-jar or tin-can packing methods. Reserve regular containers for foods that can not be packed in bottles.

Candy containers or other glass jars with screw tops or glass stoppers, and in fact any receptacle of glass, which can be sealed with cork or paraffin, can be used for candy or other sweets. Large tin canisters or tin cans with removable covers, provided the body of the container is air and water tight, will be found useful in canning certain fruit products. Their covers can be sealed in place with solder or wax.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

The Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario has arranged with the Bankers' Association for loans of \$300 to farmers of the Province who desire to increase their acreage of crops and need the money to buy seed. It is estimated that there are at least 175,000 farmers in the Province, and that if all require aid in obtaining seed for additional crops the total advanced will be approximately \$35,000,000.

The State of Michigan, in addition to its other activities in the way of war preparedness, has made arrangements, through its Food Preparedness Board, by which seeds and financial aid will be provided for increased farming operations throughout the State. Banks and elevator companies will cooperate in the movement. Plans have been made for augmenting the farm labor supply to the greatest possible degree in the immediate future, also for the mobilization of the high school and other students for special work in caring for and harvesting the crops wherever their services can be best utilized. With all these various agencies working in harmony and under efficient direction, Michigan is thoroughly organized for effective preparedness work.

Under the supervision of the president of the Windsor (Can.) Horticultural Society, and the chairman of the school board, children are being enlisted to plant and cultivate land in the vicinity of the city schools.

England has already adopted the price-fixing policy for wheat, and has established the minimum price for wheat at \$1.50 a bushel for the crops of this year. This inspires farmers to do their best, for it insures a reasonable profit. There will be no fear of overproduction or danger of speculators running prices down below the cost of production at the beginning of the year and then raising them after the farmer has sold. Canadian farmers refused to agree to sell their crop to the Government for \$1.30, which was the minimum to be fixed there.

Banking interests of North Dakota are giving special attention at the present time to the question of financing spring seeding operations. Within the next few weeks, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be loaned to land owners to finance their season's operations, while other farmers, with bank deposits, are expected to draw heavily on them to handle their work. The higher cost of seed, as well as the scarcity of certain kinds of seed grain, may operate a handicap on many farmers, and the proposed minimum price of grain will have the effect of giving to land owners new security in the planting of heavy acreages of high-priced grains.

## SHORTAGE IN WHEAT CROP OF CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—A serious shortage in the winter wheat crop of Canada was revealed by a report of the Census and Statistics office, made public on Sunday. The acreage estimated to have been sown last fall was 813,400 acres and the estimated destruction through winter killing was 187,000 acres, or 23 per cent, leaving 626,400 acres to be harvested. The estimated condition of the crop on April 30 was 69 per cent., which is lower than in any previous year since 1909 at that date.

## HAWAII DRY PROPOSAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The original prohibition bill introduced in the Hawaiian Legislature has been tabled by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which has introduced a substitute measure providing for a bone-dry territory if the voters so decide. This measure provides that a plebiscite shall be held in July.

## NEW APPRAISERS' STORES BUILDING

Steel Framework of the U. S. Government Structure at Atlantic and Northern Avenues Is Now Rapidly Rising

Steel framework for the new appraisers' stores building the United States Government is constructing at Atlantic and Northern avenues is rapidly rising, and it is planned to have the lower portion of the structure ready for use by Sept. 1. Actual work has been in progress 15 months, the long period being taken for foundation work which presented many engineering problems.

The original contract called for completion of the eight-story building this fall, and the present quarters of the appraisers on State Street are to be abandoned on Sept. 1. It is understood Joseph T. Lyons, appraiser of the port, proposes to transfer his staff of 167 men to the new building on that date. The structure will have two basements, similar to the new Custom House. The eight stories above the street are to be of brownish red brick facing, and granite trimmings, the whole structure surmounted by an ornamental terra cotta cornice.

Legislation and litigation over the site and building extending over a period of eight years, was finally closed by awarding contracts for construction. The site cost approximately \$444,000, and the building will cost upward of \$611,000, according to present contracts. The building is to have three passenger and eight freight elevators, and the equipment will include shower baths on every floor for the employees. P. J. Carlin Company of 1123 Broadway, New York, are the contractors.

As the new structure is adjacent to the harbor front, a sea wall was necessary, the construction of which required much engineering skill. Two concrete blocks, each weighing about 46 tons, were lowered into the water and set in position on the harbor bottom, the work being directed by expert divers. Upon these foundations, the wall was built, which also serves as a cofferdam, allowing work on the basements to progress without interference from the rise and fall of tides.

Saving of rental of the Barge Office on Long Wharf is proposed by a plan to shift that office to the new building. E. L. House, the Federal superintendent of construction, who was assigned to this building, reports satisfactory progress. Rapid progress is expected from now on, the framework to be finished about June 1.

## SUFFRAGE PAPERS ARE CONSOLIDATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Woman Citizen, a journal of democracy, a weekly publication to be edited entirely by women, will be brought out about June 1 by the Leslie-Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc. The funds for it will come from the fortune left by Mrs. Frank Leslie for suffrage work. The Citizen is formed by consolidation of three suffrage periodicals: The Women's Journal, 47 years old, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell; the Woman Voter, organ of the Woman Suffrage Party of the city of New York, and the National Suffrage News, organ of the National Suffrage Association. The Citizen will be the organ of the National Association and its 2,000,000 women members. Rose Young Blackwell will be chief editor and Alice Stone Blackwell will be special contributing editor.

## ATTENDANCE AT RACES PROTESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TORONTO, Ont.—The General Ministerial Association has issued a strong appeal to "all patriotic citizens" to abstain from patronizing racetrack events. The resolution says, in part, that the association, which is composed of ministers of the various Protestant denominations, "learns with deep regret of the elaborate program now being matured for the purpose of actually increasing the volume of race track events throughout the province of Ontario.

"This is the hour of destiny for humanity, and it calls for self-denial, not only in Great Britain, where races have been discontinued for the duration of the war, but throughout the imperial dominions. We therefore call upon all earnest citizens to abstain from race track events, in order to help win the war, and to devote the money usually spent in this way to patriotic purposes.

"And we cannot but express the deepest regret that high officials in the State have by their example stimulated rather than discouraged what in this tragic hour should be altogether suppressed."

## BLANKS ARE READY FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Application blanks for the so-called "Liberty Loan" of the United States which calls for an issue of \$2,000,000,000 3½ per cent gold bonds were received today by the Federal Sub-Treasury in Boston and can be obtained there by banks, trust companies, corporations, and private investors. Other agencies of which blanks may be obtained are the Federal Reserve banks in the 12 districts throughout the country. The bonds will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The registered bond issue will be in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000.

Secretary of the Treasury will have

application blanks widely distributed throughout the country to private institutions, post offices, and sub-treasuries. Applications must be in \$50 or multiples thereof and must reach the United States Treasury Department or the Federal Reserve banks not later than noon, June 15, 1917. Provision is made for payments on subscriptions in installments as follows: 2 per cent on application; 18 per cent on June 28; 20 per cent on July 30; 30 per cent on Aug. 1 and 30 per cent on Aug. 30. The first interest is payable on Dec. 15, 1917.

## LYNN SHOE MEN DECLINE OFFER

LYNN, Mass.—In a statement today the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers declined the proposal of the joint committee of the United Shoe Workers of America and the Allied Shoe Workers Union that a conference be held between representatives of the labor unions and the manufacturers for the discussion of the points at issue and possible settlement of the controversy. The statement is as follows:

"The first step toward the solution of the controversy between the employers and employees is condition No. 1 published by the manufacturers association in the Lynn papers on May 1, which is as follows: 'All shoe workers to be organized in one union under one reasonable head with whom the manufacturers can make long-term arbitration agreements which will be fair to both sides.'

"Until this condition is complied with the manufacturers will not meet in conference with any committee, as under no condition will the manufacturers become organizers of any labor union."

## REAL ESTATE

The Dorchester Savings Bank has conveyed title to John E. Brown and wife, of the frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 4500 square feet, assessed together for \$10,300, of which \$2000 is carried on the land, at 1 Chambliss Street, Dorchester.

Papers have gone to record today from Lula D. Pratt to Charles L. Fay transferring title of the frame house and 9345 square feet of land situated at 303 Lamartine Street, West Roxbury. The total assessment amounts to \$6700 of which \$3700 applies on the land.

Nellie E. Nelson has bought a lot of vacant land on Moran Street, owned by Walter S. Chapin and assessed at \$2100. The parcel contains 5288 square feet.

Mary Person has bought the new frame house on Zamora Street, West Roxbury, built by Louis J. Walters et al, on some 5400 square feet of land. The lot is taxed on \$1600, but the improvements are not yet assessed.

## SALES IN BROOKLINE

Thomas McGee and Catherine F. Carney have conveyed to Timothy E. Miskell a lot of land containing 4991 square feet on Whitney Street, off Clude Street, Brookline.

Annie C. W. Farquhar has conveyed to John A. Maloney, who has purchased for a home, the single frame dwelling house at 47 Waverly Street in Brookline. The property is assessed for \$6100, of which \$2100 is on the 3520 square feet of land. Thomas F. Messitt was the broker in these deals.

## SOUTH END AND CAMBRIDGE

Two sales are reported through the office of William J. McDonald, 95 Milk Street, whereby Harry S. Kelsey conveyed to Henry J. Kennedy two properties in Boston proper consisting of a four story brick building at 104-106 Warren Street, and another property at 635 Tremont Street. The Warren Street property contains stores and living apartments, and stands on a lot of land containing 4536 square feet, with a frontage of about 60 feet on Warren Street. It is assessed for \$33,000 of which \$28,000 is on the land. The Tremont Street property contains stores and apartments also, and covers 1800 square feet of land. This parcel is assessed for \$17,500 of which \$5600 is on the land.

In connection with the above transactions, and in part payment for the same, Henry J. Kennedy takes title from Harry S. Kelsey and Herbert N. Lovering, owners of a large tract of land in Cambridge, being bounded by Sidney, Erie and Emily streets and containing about 156,000 square feet. This site is situated in the midst of the new manufacturing district and has a frontage of 450 feet on Sidney Street, about 330 feet on Erie Street and 360 feet on Emily Street. It is in close proximity to the Simplex Electric Heating Company, the Penn Metal Company and Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co., and is considered one of the most valuable manufacturing sites not built upon in that locality. It is assessed for \$31,500. Owen F. Farley Jr., represented the interests of Harry S. Kelsey and Herbert N. Lovering in these transactions.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending May 12, 1917:

	Transactions	Mtgs.	Amount of Mtgs.
May 7.....	58	24	\$113,572
May 8.....	54	31	\$12,673
May 9.....	26	2	\$58,546
May 10.....	77	49	\$28,622
May 11.....	84	37	\$144,775
May 12.....	66	26	\$75,130
Totals.....	411	190	\$332,771
Same week 1916.....	484	245	\$1,655,528
Same week 1915.....	496	263	\$1,514,070
Wk. endg. May 8, 17, 1914	307	207	\$2,350,441

## SECRETARY LANGTRY SPEAKS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was the principal speaker before the Public Forum yesterday afternoon. Secretary Langtry talked on war conditions.

## ABSTINENCE IN WAR ADVOCATED

Harvard Crimson Urges College Men Not to Use Liquors and Work for National Prohibition as an Example

College men are urged to practice total abstinence and to work for national prohibition during the period of the war for the sake of the example of such action on others with whom they come in contact, by the Harvard Crimson in an editorial on war prohibition entitled, "Where the College Man Gets Off."

Considering the question mainly in its personal aspects the editorial refers to the amount and occasions of drinking and the discussion about it in college circles and then continues: "Those who drink do not do so for the pleasure but for the effect. It is the grand defiance of their abundant youth toward disaster. It is much as a rich man may throw away pennies, knowing that pennies make riches, but confident of the abundance of his resources.

"There is a proportion of our citizens by no means small, who, while vociferously disparaging the college man, yet copy after a fashion his method of dressing, his method of talking, his method of drinking. The college man may not be a source to them of the desire for drink, but he is an inspiration.

"An unusually large number of men have declared their intentions of abstaining during the war. We do not wish to urge a resolution so unalterable against a man's conscience. Yet the effect by example would be tremendous on the philistine world. It would serve as a mark for those to whom abstinence would require the breaking of a habit rather than the denial of a sporadic amusement. We have deeper ways of binding friendships now than with drink. We have more important things to do than to get drunk."

## USE OF GRAIN FOR LIQUORS PROTESTED

Prohibition of the liquor traffic in war time was urged by the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts and former Gov. Eugene A. Foss at the Park Avenue M. E. Church, West Somerville, last night.

"England must have food and grain," said the clergyman, "but the American people ought to say to England that she cannot have our grain to convert it into intoxicating liquors. Further, we American people are willing to pay war taxes for foodstuffs, but we propose to say to President Wilson and Congress that we will not submit to war taxation and war prices if the Government proposes to continue the liquor traffic which is consuming in the manufacture of intoxicants 7,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs annually."

## LIQUOR LICENSE IN BRIGHTON OPPOSED

Residents of the Brighton district are circulating petitions asking the Boston Licensing Board for a public hearing on application for the opening of location of a second-class liquor license at 36-38 Market Street, Brighton. The remonstrants point out that the proposed location is close to two schools and a public playground, which would mean that hundreds of children would have to pass daily the place where liquor is sold if the application is granted. They also call attention to the proximity of the Water-town Arsenal and other important industries which they declare would be adversely affected by the granting of the license. The opponents of the license are prepared to appear before the Licensing Board with counsel if a hearing is allowed.

## FOOD WARNING BY MR. VROOMAN

BALTIMORE, Md.—A warning that each section of the United States must feed itself or go without food was voiced here on Sunday by Carl S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. "We must awaken," he said. "The submarine is a much more potent weapon than we imagined. The Allies were losing the war when we entered it, and will lose it unless we make every effort of man, money and economy. It is now a war of conservation of resources."

## PROHIBITION INDORSER

SALEM, Mass.—Prohibition during the war was indorsed at a meeting of several hundred citizens in Ames Hall last evening. The speakers were John F. Moors, president of the Associated Charities of Boston; Denis McCarthy, poet, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham.

## F. B. KING—Jeweler

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## LEEDS WOMEN ARE URGED TO JOIN LAND ARMY

Miss Violet Markham Makes an Appeal for More Recruits for Agricultural Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LEEDS, England.—A well attended mass meeting was recently held at Leeds Town Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Leeds, with the object of gaining more recruits for the Women's Land Army. Miss Violet Markham, deputy director of the Women's Section of the National Service Department, and Major Hamilton were the chief speakers.

Major Hamilton said that now the United States had unfurled their banner and joined the Allies the war could be carried on practically indefinitely. But they must end the war quickly, and the women of England could help greatly by National Service. They were being appealed to because their country was in a very critical condition. The girls had not hesitated from going into the munition factories and working long hours. Their fearless, quiet, unadverted heroism was worthy of the greatest traditions of the British nation. Just as shells had to be turned out, so potatoes had to be hoed, and he appealed to the women of Leeds and district to come forward and help in the production of food, and thus fill up the only breach they could see in their armor at present.

Miss Violet Markham, who spoke in support of the general claims of National Service and the policy of the Women's Section, said that the heritage of peace could only be the fruit of service and of sacrifice in the present. She was there specially to urge the claims of the Land Army, that great company of women who were coming forward to grow food for the nation, and to do the work that at the present moment was the most essential to the prosecution of the war and the winning of final victory. At this stage of the war the ultimate success or failure of the war might depend upon the efforts of women. The part played by them in this war was something unparalleled in the history of warfare. It was one of the great new facts of the situation, and the hope that women would emerge from the great struggle with an altogether higher and better status was a most comforting thought.

The decision of the Women's Section, Miss Markham continued, to make no general appeal to women to come forward and enroll for National Service seemed to have caused a good deal of disappointment. But the department held the view that no general appeal to women had ever been necessary. Women had responded magnificently to every call made upon their duty, and they were very tired of coming forward and registering their names in a vague way, with no specific work to do. Some months ago the Board of Trade had registered the names of 80,000 women for war work, but only a small proportion of that total had been found work. The National Service Department had been very anxious to avoid a similar disappointment. Many women were asking the question: "I am ready and willing to serve, I have notified that willingness, why is it no work has been found for me to do?"

In reply to this the speaker pointed out that the women's problem, so far as labor was concerned, was totally different from that of the men. Alongside of a most serious shortage of men there was a large surplus of women, but a large proportion of the women were untrained. She hoped that one of the lessons of the war would be that every woman in future, whatever her walk in life, should be brought up to some definite trade or occupation—not necessarily trained as a wage earner to compete with men who had to earn their living, but definitely trained from the point of view of efficiency—able to do one job well. The Women's Section of the department was giving a great deal of thought to the question of training, but this could only take place in small numbers.

In view of the difficult problems raised by substitution and dilution, the policy of the Women's Section was to organize their work strictly in relation to an ascertained and definite demand, and only to appeal for such sections of work as they had previously examined and organized. Where women were doing good and useful work in essential trades and occupations, that work, in the estimation of the Women's Section, was National Service just as much as work more directly connected with the war. In accordance with this policy, therefore, they came to the meeting that evening with a concrete demand for women to enroll for work on the land. There was an immediate demand for 10,000 women, and it was desired that there should be a steady flow of recruits kept up during the next few months. Women engaged in the essential trades, in munitions, were not asked to come forward, but there were large numbers of women who were not wage earners, and whose domestic ties made it possible for them to leave home, and it was to these women, in the first place, that the appeal was addressed.

Many people, said Miss Markham, might be critical of the minimum wage of 18s. which was offered. Before the war the average wage of occupied women in the country had been 10s. 10d. per week. It was to be hoped that that deplorable wage had been swept away by the war, never to return. Agriculture was a very badly organized and under-paid trade, the wage of a man in many districts being 16s. or 17s. a week or less. The prejudice of the farmers had to be considered, and in Scotland, where the standard rate for men was considerably less than 18s. a week, the farmers were complaining that a minimum rate of 18s. was upsetting their labor. At a moment of intense pressure it was quite impossible to impose a rate for unskilled woman labor in agriculture,

which was considerably in excess of what the standard rate for men had been before the war. And whatever the rights and wrongs of the situation might be the country could not be held up to ransom at such a critical time. The idea that the State should control the land was impracticable, as there was not time for carrying out such negotiations. Her own opinion of the agricultural venture, Miss Markham said in conclusion, was that the wage should be regarded as maintenance with training. If during the next few months 30,000 or 40,000 women and girls went on to the land what was it going to mean for the future of the country and for the future of agriculture itself?

## FRENCH TRIBUTE TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Shortly after the enthusiastic reception by the French Chamber of the news of the entrance of America into the war telegrams were sent by M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, to the prefects throughout the country, asking them to have the American flag displayed on all public buildings. The mayors were also asked to arrange for a general display of the American colors in their districts.

In accordance with the vote passed in the Chamber, M. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, directed that as soon as the schools reopen an account of the manifestations with which the news of the entrance of the United States into the war was received by Parliament shall be given to all the pupils. The American people, writes M. Steeg, had just made their entrance into the struggle in which the French people, together with their Allies, had been engaged for the last three years. A special lesson on the whole subject for use in the schools would be prepared by eminent professors at the university and sent out to the women of the schools. In the meantime the message which had been exchanged between the Presidents of the French and American republics should be made known in the schools. It must be understood, said M. Steeg, that it was no moment of enthusiasm which had brought America into the war. The words of President Wilson showed that only a profound feeling of responsibility and a conviction of international duty brought his people to this resolution. These new Allies had come to them after long meditation and in response to the call of traditional ideas which were dear to them. The impartial witnesses had become judges.

## SOUTHERN RECRUITS FOR NAVAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Orders from Ft. Sam Houston instructing Col. R. L. Bullard, commanding officer at headquarters here, to release 162 men who have been certified for admission to the training camp there, will be put into effect immediately. Fifty of the student officers will be reserved for department headquarters at Ft. Sam Houston. The others are unassigned. A total of 1462 men were enlisted in the Southern Division, United States Navy, during last week, according to L. H. Frost, recruiting officer here. The report of the division shows: Dallas, 440; Houston, 179; Oklahoma City, 140; Atlanta, 116; Little Rock, 110; Nashville, 103; Montgomery, 102; New Orleans, 99; Columbus, 89; Jackson, 54; Birmingham, 31.

## WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The Matin publishes a letter from a "French prisoner in German hands which gives fresh evidence of the disregard for international law shown by the Germans in their treatment of prisoners. The letter which is written from Erville, France, and dated the 13th of February, 1917, states that after a long journey the writer has arrived at Erville near Bapaume, where he was making trenches with the Germans near to the firing line. This revelation throws a light on the recent German retreat. If the Germans were executing defensive works on the front near Bapaume in the middle of last February, it can hardly have been their intention to evacuate it, and the inference may be drawn that their retreat was due more to the wishes of the English than to their own. The letter goes on to give details of the hardship suffered by the prisoner in question and says that he and his fellow-prisoners had been exposed to the fire of the English guns and had been told that this was by way of reprisals, as, in France, German prisoners were working in the firing line. The article goes on to say that it is once more necessary to declare that German prisoners in France have never been sent near the firing line.

## SUNDAY PAPER PRICE RAISED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Sunday Tribune and Sunday Herald have both announced that their retail price outside of Chicago and its suburbs will be increased from 5 to 8 cents a copy beginning May 20. Announcement was made several days ago that the selling price of the Chicago Daily Tribune would be increased to 2 cents in the territory where it has been selling for 1 cent, beginning May 14. The retail price of all other Chicago daily papers was increased to 2 cents today also.

## CONVICTS TO PLANT CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Two hundred acres of idle land in Pitt County have been leased by County Commissioners, and convicts of the county have been put to work planting corn and peas. The entire acreage will be planted this week. The move is part of a State scheme to use all idle land for foodstuffs.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### No Virtue in Ignorance

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—Here and there in schools, sometimes among the teachers, sometimes among the pupils, there is a tendency to frown on the study of German. In some instances, students have protested against further instruction in the language. This is foolish and, so far as the teachers are concerned, it is distinctly reprehensible because it indicates a lack of understanding. There are several reasons why the study of German should not be given up at this time, and one of them is extremely practical. When the German Government set about preparing for war with France and Great Britain, an important measure was the instruction of its army officers and special agents and its intellectual class generally in the use of the French and English languages. It was not content with giving these men smatterings of the two tongues; it taught them perfection to the smallest detail of diction and accent. When the war finally began one of the great preliminary difficulties of the Allies was the detection of members of this instructed class who were acting as spies. They spoke English or French so perfectly that many of them passed for natives of the countries against which they were plotting. Thorough knowledge of the language and the customs of the enemy made them formidable and perhaps it is not too much to say rendered possible the early Teutonic success. The people of the United States can learn something here. They will do well to consider that in war there is no sin, aside from treason, which is quite so heinous as the sin of ignorance and incompetency.

### Labor Must Not Be Wasted

TORONTO GLOBE.—There has always been a waiting list of idle energy at the munitions factories, and with the lessening of orders there will be a surplus of unemployed that should be made use of in meeting obvious productive needs. Of 1042 women applying for work in munitions factories during April only 352 were placed. Openings were reported for only 407. When the many forced to retire through inability to respond, for more than a few weeks, to the speeding-up requirements, are taken into account, the failure of the demand is seen to be serious. Only 154 men applied for work, and although there was a reported demand for 127 only a few over 100 were given employment. Scores of munitions workers have been laid off with the completion of large orders, and the view is freely expressed that former activities will not be restored. Idleness or partial idleness is at ordinary times the most serious item in general wastefulness. The sudden demands of a gigantic war gave value to the fighting qualities and capacities of men, and to the industrial capacities of both men and women. Labor ceased for a time to be a drug in the market; although there seemed always a surplus. With the lessening of munitions orders the human surplus is again in evidence, and the need of utilizing it is made far more urgent by the abnormal cost of the necessities of life.

### Facing the High Cost of Food

KANSAS CITY TIMES.—When we talk about setting a maximum price for various kinds of food we have a very laudable purpose in mind. Our object is to keep down the cost of living and so prevent as much hardship as possible. The question is whether we can attain our object in that way. The first thing to be done is to figure how to increase the supply. England has gone about this by guaranteeing a high price to the farmer for a series of years. As a practical proposition it looks as if that were the sensible way to do. A Harvard professor of economics, B. M. Anderson, writes in the "Columbia War Papers": "Even if the farmer were disposed to produce without gain for patriotic motives he could not do so in adequate volume because he could not pay wages high enough to attract the necessary labor from other highly paid occupations. . . . We must pay the farmer enough to induce him to cultivate land which it wouldn't ordinarily pay to cultivate and to work land already under cultivation more intensively. In either case he will get a smaller physical yield per additional unit of capital and labor and he must get a higher price per bushel to make it worth while. It isn't pleasant, but it is a fact."

## LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO NEUTRAL POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following letter from the Dutch section of the League of Neutral Countries has been received by Jonkheer J. A. London, Minister of Foreign Affairs at The Hague:

The executive committee of the Central section of the League of Neutral Countries, which was established for the defense of the rights of peoples, and which at present has official representatives in 12 neutral countries, having taken into consideration the declaration of the German Government on the subject of the unrestricted submarine warfare, has instructed its branches in different countries to address an urgent appeal to their governments to take measures, in association with the other governments concerned, for the maintenance of international law, and the independence and sovereignty of the neutral peoples. This proceeding of the Central section did not take the Dutch section by surprise, for it had already given special attention to this important subject, and had had the satisfaction of noting that your Excellency, in a note addressed to the German Government on Feb. 17, 1917, made clear, definite, and, at the same time, peremptory protest against the grave attempt that is

being made by Germany against "the principle of the freedom of the seas, and the obvious rights of the neutral powers," and more particularly against the systematic destruction of merchant ships, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law, even in the case of an effective blockade.

In his recent speech in the Reichstag the Chancellor of the German Empire repeated this admission: "It is well-known that we have never proclaimed a blockade; but we have drawn zones within which every vessel, no matter of what description, will have to reckon on the possibility of a sudden attack without previous warning," and immediately afterwards speaking on the same subject, he praised the "matchless courage" of the German submarines.

From this declaration, and from the fact that the German Chancellor characterized as "courageous" acts, sudden attacks directed, without risk or peril, by means of engines of destruction, by vessels which hide under water, against peaceful, unarmed ships, many of which do not belong to any of the belligerent parties, it appears clear that the violation of international law and the attack on the most elementary laws of humanity which your excellency stigmatized with such just reason in your note, will not be recognized as such by the German Government.

After referring to the Declaration of Paris of 1856 and to the established rules of international law with regard to captures at sea in the case of a blockade, the document goes on to urge that the Powers should combine to prevent the establishment of a new precedent in the case of the German submarines. It adds, that, as it is impossible, in the midst of a great war, to convene an international conference, the governments concerned should enter into communication with each other on the subject, with a view to laying down rules limiting submarine strictly to operations conducted against enemy war vessels, and approving of the arming of merchant ships against piratical attacks.

## WOMEN'S WAR WORK IN BAVARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Bavaria (via Amsterdam).—The War Office scheme for the organization of women's work in Bavaria has now been completed, the department being placed under the charge of Fräulein Dr. Gertrud Wolf. It is modeled on the Prussian one, and much importance is attached to welfare work in connection with the employment of women. Special emphasis is laid on the voluntary nature of the work. Every volunteer is left free to choose the kind of work that best suits her, but is reminded in undertaking it that she must be conscious of the moral obligation to hold out for the period contemplated by the competent authorities. The following statement is issued with regard to the organization of the work:

Women workers are intended to fill the gaps created by the calling up of more men for military service, in order that the productive power of the whole people may not be diminished. At present it is a matter not so much of mobilization as of organization, for there is no scarcity of women workers in Bavaria. While, however, the rush to particular occupations is extraordinarily great, there is in other occupations, and especially in agriculture, an appreciable shortage of labor. One of the most important tasks will be to create a balance. It is necessary, first, to determine what women workers are available in town and country; secondly, to sort out the available labor according to suitability for the various occupations; and, thirdly, to regulate supply and demand.

## FRUIT SUPPLY IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A lecture was recently given at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society by Mr. E. A. Bunyard on "Increasing the Home Fruit Supply." It seemed possible, Mr. Bunyard said, that there would be a large crop of fruit this year. He urged that owners of estates should make experiments in planting fruit trees, and that more should be planted in the public parks. He advocated wrapping fruit in paper and laying in boxes as the best way of storing. Fertilizing, he explained, might be successfully carried out without bees by carrying the pollen lightly from one tree to another by means of a rabbit's tail or cotton wool. He stated that good manure could be made with bones, old furs, wool and feathers dug in with calcium carbide waste from acetylene gas. An excellent manure might also be made from leaves and vegetable waste stored in pits. This lecture was followed by another by Mr. Vincent Banks on bottling and preserving fruit and vegetables. He recommended the bottling of fruit pulp in view of the scarcity of sugar, it being always possible to make it into jam as the sugar became procurable.

## PRIVATE RIGHTS SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—It is officially stated that, at the instance of the Minister for Industry, a decree has been enacted which provides that, for the duration of the war, the private rights in industrial concerns belonging to enemy aliens may be suspended, if such concerns can be used for the production of any material of war or can be used for any military purpose. The Ministry for War and the Ministry for the Navy will have full power to make use of such concerns or to arrange for their use by others. It has also been arranged that the private rights in any other inventions belonging to enemy aliens may be diverted to others by a simple administrative process. If it can be shown that such procedure is in the public interest,

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

James Duncan, who, as vice-president of the organization, will represent the American Federation of Labor on the special commission which is being sent to Russia by the United States, is one of the most level-headed and best trusted of the labor leaders of New England and of the country. A native of Kincardine, Scotland, and educated in Aberdeen, he came to the United States in early manhood to earn his living by the trade of granite cutter. New York, Baltimore, Md., and Quincy, Mass., have been the scenes of his greatest activity as an organizer and spokesman for his craft. His ability and sturdy character won for him, as far back as 1895, the honor of being president of the International Granite Cutters Association. Since the same year he has edited the trade organ, the Granite Cutters' Journal. This will not be his first appearance in Europe, as he sat in the British Trades Congress of 1898 as representative of American labor; and in 1911 he represented the American Federation of Labor at a labor conference in Budapest, Hungary.

Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel physics prize in 1907, and one of the largest figures in the academic world resident in the United States, is announced as the inventor and perfecter of a device by which soldiers operating heavy guns or fighting in their vicinity can escape the consequences of severe detonations. He is one of the fine products of the migration from Europe to the United States of persons of talent and genius during the last century. Highly educated in the best universities of Germany and France, and specializing in physics and chemistry, he added this culture to the technical training that he got in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, in which institution he taught for awhile following his graduation. His first academic post was in the Case School of Applied Science, in Cleveland. Then he joined the faculty of Clark University, Worcester; and in 1898 he went to the University of Chicago. He is the recipient of the Rumford medal, the Copley medal, the Matteucci medal, and the Grand Prix of the Paris Exposition, these being tokens of his standing with British, Italian, and French savants. There are few of the learned societies of Europe and the United States, working in the field of natural science, that have not honored him with election to membership.

James Bisset Pratt, who succeeds to the Mark Hopkins chair of philosophy on the faculty of Williams College, in Massachusetts, has been connected with that institution as teacher since 1905. He has been a prolific writer on philosophy and religion, doing especially valuable work in his exposition of the pragmatic school of thought. His most erudite work is a recent study of the religions of India. Williams College is his alma mater. Subsequent study at Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Berlin broadened his range of knowledge and his outlook. For a season he thought to be a lawyer, but finally he turned to research and teaching in the realm of philosophy. The chair which he will now fill bears the name of the greatest of the presidents of Williams College and a man

who was a large figure in the educational world of New England in the mid-Nineteenth Century.

James Nyles Hogge, M. P., has been member of Parliament for East Edinburgh, in the Liberal interest, since 1912. He was educated entirely in Edinburgh, and was at one time engaged in settlement work in the slums of that city. Later he joined Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, Mr. Joseph Rowntree, and Mr. Arthur Sherwell in their work of social investigation. Mr. Hogge is joint editor of the "Scottish Students' Song Book," and of the "British Students' Song Book." He is president of the Edinburgh Students' Liberal Association and senior president of the Edinburgh Students' Representative Council. The Young Scots Society was founded by Mr. Hogge. He is the author of several publications, among which are "Licensing in Scandinavia," "Aims and Achievements of Liberalism," and "Scots Home Rule."

Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin has been chosen by the National Institute of Social Sciences to proceed to Russia and make the same sort of study of its evolution on the social side, following the political evolution, that he made on his journeys to South America and China. Professor Ross is not only a highly trained technical sociologist, but he is a most shrewd observer of nature and of human nature; and withal has a pungent, brilliant, original style that makes him unusual among men of his class when it comes to recording his thought. He is an Illinoisian, who, after being educated at an Iowa College, at Johns Hopkins University, and at the University of Berlin, entered the academic world by teaching, first at Indiana University, and later at Cornell University, Lehigh University, and the University of Nebraska. This covered the period of 1891 to 1906, since which time he has been at the University of Wisconsin. He has been president of the American Sociological Society, secretary of the American Economic Association, and advisory editor of the American Journal of Sociology since 1895.

## PRICES OF MILK IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is announced that the Food Controller, acting on the advice of the English and Scottish boards of agriculture, has given notice that unless, in the meantime, the prices of feeding-stuffs should be substantially reduced, the winter contract prices for milk in 1917-18 will not be less than one shilling and eightpence a gallon.

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## PROPOSED SECOND CLASS MAIL RATES ARE CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Don C. Seltz, chairman of the committee on postal rates of the American Newspaper Publishers Association has issued a statement criticizing Postmaster-General Burleson as to the proposed increase in postal rates on newspapers, included in the tentative war revenue bill. He says the association has endorsed a zone system as a just and fair way of distributing the cost of mailing newspapers and periodicals, but that it was not dreamed that a rate equivalent to \$40 a ton would be charged for carrying such printed matter 300 miles, or that it would reach \$120 a ton in the outside zone. Mr. Seltz says the newspapers are prepared to pay war taxes, but to have this double load upon them, without warrant and excuse, simply means that many will be compelled to withdraw their publications from the mails and rely upon direct distribution, express and freight routes.

"No better plan for reducing mail revenue could possibly have been devised," says Mr. Seltz. "It has been the persistent policy of the Post Office Department in recent years to assail second-class matter, keeping parallel all the while with salary raising, rural route extending, and other forms of unremunerative expenses. A postmaster-general who knew more about business than politics, could save \$1,000,000 a week to the post office and preserve our industry. It seems to be the fate of the Government to be served in the post office by bureaucrats of the narrowest sort."



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN CLUBS  
DOING BETTER

Promise to Make Things More Interesting for the Eastern Clubs in the National League This Year Than Last

**SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK**  
Monday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.  
Tuesday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.  
Wednesday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.  
Thursday—Chicago at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.  
Friday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Saturday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Chicago at Philadelphia.

While each western club has met only one eastern club to date in the National League baseball championship season of 1917, it is already apparent that the West is in better shape to battle against the East this year than was the case in 1916. This seems to be true in every case.

Pittsburgh, a club which was not expected to make much of a showing this season, has held its own with the Boston Braves and is very likely to improve rapidly as the season goes on. Cincinnati has been forced to meet the New York Giants, who have been considered as big favorites for the title, so Manager Mathewson's men have not made a very good record in the East to date; but when they begin meeting the other eastern clubs this afternoon, it is expected that they will improve their standing. St. Louis has not done over well at Philadelphia, but showed strength in its games at home. Chicago, despite the loss of Sailer and Wortman, has been more than holding its own at Brooklyn, and promises to make things interesting for the Boston Club, beginning this afternoon.

New York easily led the other eastern clubs in their East vs. East series which came to a close last week. The Giants won 10 of the 15 games played. Philadelphia and Brooklyn each won two games from them, with Boston capturing one. Philadelphia was the second best eastern team with an equal division of 16 games. Boston was a close third with seven victories and eight defeats, New York causing Boston the most trouble by taking four of the five games the teams played. Brooklyn came fourth, winning only five out of 14 games.

In the West St. Louis made the best showing by taking 12 out of 19 games. Chicago was the only team able to take a majority of its games from St. Louis, the Cubs winning three of the five played. Chicago was a close second to the Cardinals with 14 victories and nine defeats. Cincinnati proved to be the hardest team the Cubs had to contend with, as the Reds won five of the nine games the two teams played. Cincinnati was third with 11 victories and 13 defeats, while Pittsburgh brought up the rear with only seven victories in 22 games. The summary follows:

EAST VS. WEST VS. EAST				WEST VS. WEST			
	New York	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis	Chicago	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh
New York		3	4	3			
Philadelphia	2		3	3			10
Boston	1	3		3			8
St. Louis		1					5
Chicago				1		6	4
Cincinnati				1	5		7
Pittsburgh				1	3	4	
East	5	8	8	9	7	9	13



## SPAIN ANXIOUS WITH REGARD TO QUESTION OF WAR

Conservatives Press Anti-Inter-  
vention Campaign — U-Boats  
Raise Serious Issue

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain — The feeling of anxiety in Spain in regard to the war situation, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is rapidly increasing in intensity, especially in view of the latest news from the Argentine, whose action and disposition are being watched with the closest interest and which are believed to influence the Government appreciably. One curious thing is that an antiwar campaign is now apparently being entered upon with vigor in the Conservative press, which is regarded as significant in indicating that the Ministry is moving toward Spanish participation.

The *Heraldo de Madrid* remarks, "Spain has no mission to accomplish, and her intervention would not be in any way decisive. We refused to follow the United States before, and why should we do so now? Let us continue neutral as before, for the benefit of ourselves and others." An interview is printed with Senor Villanueva, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the present Liberal Government, and has lately been president of the Chamber, in which he is reported as saying that if Spain intervened in the war it would be her ruin. He went on, "Against such intervention we would arise from the King to the people, including the Army."

The majority of the politicians are for neutrality, and so am I. Anything rather than the ruin of Spain." Nevertheless it is certain that this does not now represent the view of the responsible leaders of the country, which is better indicated by the *Correspondencia de España*, which, in the course of a striking editorial, says, "The hour is critical. Why should it be denied? Spain must appear before the world with all the prestige of her old traditions. The time has come for us to examine our consciences, discarding base passions, and thinking only of the good of the country. It would be senseless not to recognize the reality, as if the facts did not indicate it in an inexorable manner." The feeling is fast growing among the people that Spanish prestige will suffer extremely if she does not make some bold move now, and the idea that participation would be her ruin is ridiculed in many quarters. Rather is it said that abstention would certainly be her ruin. It is to be repeated that the action of the Argentine, whatever it is, will be a prime influence upon her. A remark of the Premier occasions much comment. "The unanimity of my colleagues," he is reported to have said, "gives me strength to persevere in the line of conduct which circumstances compel us to follow."

Public feeling is inflamed by the statement made by the captain of the San Fulgencio, who is now in Madrid, and who says that the German submarine commander made him carry to his ship the bombs with which she was sunk. The crew have taken the original course of delivering to the German Ambassador a strong protest, on their own account, against the sinking of their ship. The Government protest and demand for an indemnity has not been sent through the German Ambassador at Madrid, but is dispatched to the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, and the terms will not be published until it has been received by the German Government. It is argued that if Germany agrees to the question of the indemnity she must then admit the illegality of her present mode of submarine warfare and stop it, while if she refuses the indemnity an extreme crisis will be precipitated.

## TRAINING PLAN FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland — Mr. George N. Barnes, M. P., the Minister of Pensions, attended a conference in Glasgow recently in connection with the treatment and training of soldiers disabled in the war. The Lord Provost Sir Thomas Dunlop, presided and delegates attended from all parts of Scotland.

Mr. Barnes commenced by making a kindly acknowledgment of the work accomplished by the local pensions committees instituted by the act of 1915. Through them, he said, at the present moment money at the rate of about £100,000,000 per year was being distributed. £72,000,000 in pension allowances and £28,000,000 under the new pensions warrant, which came into operation on April 4. That money was carrying comfort and blessing to thousands of homes. The work was being done well, and he was grateful to the men and women who were doing it. There was, however, another most important aspect, namely, the care and welfare, the treatment and training of men who had been disabled in the war. This class, he declared, if unaided would not find that niche in the industrial mechanism of the state that they all deserved should be found for them. This, he added, was the side of the work about which they had met that day.

Continuing, Mr. Barnes said that from experience it had been found that, for a variety of reasons, local committees were not the sort of bodies to deal adequately with the training and treatment of men. He thought probably 370 of the 510, or more, committees throughout the country operated in small areas. In which there were no technical colleges or other suitable institutions. They therefore desired to make arrangements with the local committees, as they had done

in the case of the war office, to engage in a coordinated scheme. Mr. Barnes then went on to explain that arrangements had been made with the War Office to retain men for some time in a military hospital where initial steps would be taken to enable industrial training to be carried out on their discharge. Every man, Mr. Barnes continued, on being discharged would be given a card bearing particulars of his case, a duplicate card would be sent to the committee in the district in which the man intended to reside. It was with the welfare of the man after he left the military hospital, Mr. Barnes said, that he and his colleagues were concerned. What they wanted to do was to bring together the local committees in certain areas large enough to pool all sorts of facilities, but not so large as to be unwieldy. Sir John Cowan had proposed a scheme to have Scotland formed into one national committee, but while Mr. Barnes felt a good deal could be said for the scheme, and it might ultimately be desirable, they were anxious first of all to make a start in getting things done on a business footing. They had already induced a number of places to come together and form joint committees, and, unless some better scheme was brought forward, that was what they wanted to do in Scotland.

Mr. Barnes then proceeded to outline a scheme for Scotland. "Their idea was, he said, that the west of Scotland might be the center of the whole of the strip of country down the east coast from and including Strirling to the borders; another area might have Dundee or Perth as its center; and Aberdeen might be the center for the northern districts. Meantime they wanted to set up joint committees to act as a means of getting the men back to civilian life. Continuing, Mr. Barnes said that under their warrant they would exercise a combination of compulsion and conciliation.

Turning to the question of training, Mr. Barnes said, every encouragement would be given to the men. Full pensions and separation allowances would be paid during the training period, and at the end of it. As for each week would be given a bonus. No inquiries, he stated, would afterwards be made as to earnings or earning capacity, and the pension would not be reduced. They would say to the men "Go and earn as much as you like, and we will help you to earn more." In conclusion Mr. Barnes said much could be done by pooling their facilities to enable the men to take a new place in life.

## INDIA'S BUDGET IS FAVORABLY RECEIVED

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent, in India

CALCUTTA, India — The budget has, on the whole, been well received, the chief criticisms being directed against the super-tax, because it is likely to fall almost exclusively on the shoulders of the wealthy Europeans, while the Indian landed proprietor on a large scale will escape.

After the budget statement had been presented, it was discovered that the Finance Minister proposed to subject the undistributed profits of business concerns to the super-tax, and this announcement caused a considerable stir among the mercantile community. The dozen of Calcutta bankers went post haste to Delhi to point out to Sir William Meyer the risks attaching to encouraging directors of companies to pay larger and larger sums in dividend, and place smaller and smaller sums to reserve.

Sir William Meyer seems to have listened to these counsels, for he has modified the super-tax sufficiently to deduct 10 per cent from the total sum on which ordinary income tax is paid for amounts left undistributed in the business, though the Government reserves the right to reconsider the question later on.

The concession has mollified commercial opinion, but has by no means entirely placated it. Attention is now focused upon the war loan campaign, which is being vigorously carried on in every province. Public meetings have been held in all the provincial capitals presided over by the head of the provincial administration, and various sums, some large and some small, have been subscribed on the spot. The old rivalry between Calcutta and Bombay has taken a new turn, Bombay having decided that it is going to subscribe more to the war loan than Calcutta does. There can be little doubt that if Calcutta did all that it might it could easily beat Bombay, but, judging from past experience the Bombay public is much more liberal than that of Calcutta. The effect of the new taxation upon the subscriptions of the Calcutta merchant princes has yet to be determined.

## JUGO-SLAV MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France — After the declaration of M. Milukoff relative to the liberation of the nations oppressed by Austria-Hungary and the constitution of a Jugo-Slav nation, the Jugo-Slav Committee, representing 8,000,000 of Serbo-Croatian Slovenes in Austria-Hungary or living in the two Americas or in Australasia have sent a telegram to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs in which they express their satisfaction that the Russian program includes the constitution of a Jugo-Slav nation. They rejoice, they say, in the prospect of a union with their brethren in Serbia and Montenegro in an independent state. They are proud of their common origin with the Russian people, whom they congratulate on their liberation, which has brought about a more complete alliance between the free peoples and by which that nation has taken its place in the first rank of the champions of liberty, civilization and humanity. Such a nation they are sure will not allow another member of the great Slav family to remain after such a war, under the foreign yoke.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Mrs. Vladimir G. Sinkovitch, head worker of Greenwich House, New York, will come to Boston this week to speak at the special meeting and dinner to be given by the Boston So. Union on Wednesday at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The meeting for board members, head workers and their assistants will begin at 4:30 o'clock, and will be followed by the supper, which will be characterized by Italian dishes. Mrs. Sinkovitch will speak on the opportunities of the settlements in war time. Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard College is to talk on the economic aspects of national war prohibition. A speaker yet to be named will present experiences of English settlements in war time. A brief survey of what settlements in Boston have under way to meet the present crisis will be made. It is expected that at least 200 persons will attend the dinner.

South End House boys, who expect to go as caddies to the Bretton Woods camp had a meeting and general good time at South End House last Friday evening, and are planning for another next Friday. Charles F. Ernst, director of the house and head of the camp, addressed the boys, telling them something of what they would be expected to do at camp and of the life, generally.

The Sunshine Club of little girls will give a party from 6 to 8 o'clock tomorrow evening as the close of their winter activities. All sorts of good things, chiefly for out of doors, are being planned for the warm weather months.

Week-end parties to the Ellis Memorial Farm in Sharon are helping in the general movement to serve by planting in the big three-acre garden. The garden is much larger than usual this year, and emphasis will be placed upon its care. All those who go to the farm for week-ends, or longer stays will be expected to contribute their bit of work to its success.

Two especially good times are planned to take place at the Cottage Place Neighborhood House this week. The first is a dancing party for grown people, to take place on Wednesday evening. The second event is a May party for the children, and is to take place on Thursday afternoon. These festivities will bring the season's work to a close.

A big minstrel show, to come off on the 21st, is now in process of being rehearsed by the Hummel Club of Roxbury Neighborhood House. The show is to be given at the Roxbury school center at the High School of Practical Arts. On Friday night the club had a rummage and candy sale, which was very successful, providing a jolly evening for those who attended, and netting quite a sum of money. That same evening the Denison House Settlement Players gave three plays at the Roxbury Neighborhood House, "Good Night Babette," "A Dream of Gold" (pantomime), and "The Real Mr. Quex."

The members of the Students Club at Denison House were entertained yesterday by Miss Helena S. Dwyer and Miss Mackintosh at their home in Waltham. The usual neighborhood party will be given on Thursday evening, and on Saturday the Students Club will give a supper.

Regular winter activities for children at the Elizabeth Peabody House will close tomorrow afternoon with a party in the Peabody Play House. Two or three little plays given by the children themselves will be a feature of the entertainment. On Friday evening Hastings Russell, ventriloquist, will give a performance in the theater. That same evening an entertainment and dance will be given by the Grant Club.

## PROPAGANDA AMONG GERMAN PEASANTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam) — According to the German press a special propaganda, designed to appeal to the particular class in question, is being carried on among the peasantry of East Prussia with a view to securing compliance with the various economic regulations that have been proclaimed. The various Landräte (presidents of districts) are holding meetings at which they dwell at length on the difficulties of the economic situation, and then present to the members of their audience for signature a kind of undertaking to comply with the official regulations and to see that they are observed by others.

One such meeting as this was held in the church at Stallupönen recently, and the declaration, signed by those present ran as follows: Our fronts in east and west tend immovably firm. Our feet, especially our submarine feet, is doing its duty, and will continue to do it. Our fight at home against the hunger that our enemies have sent into the land has reached its culminating point. Our ability to hold out during the next five decisive months depends on the adequate release of all foodstuffs on the part of the farmers, and on the conscientious observance of all regulations on the part of consumers. We know that inadequate deliveries would mean the submission of our beloved German fatherland to the enemy, and would thus bring about its downfall. In full recognition of the seriousness of this danger we swear today to our Landrat in the church at Stallupönen to help him to the best of our ability and strength to carry through all the war economy regulations. We will, above all, cause it to be recognized in the humblest cottage what is now at stake, and what lies before us if even only one individual fails to do his duty.

We recognize it as our patriotic duty to keep a watch from now onward against any violation of the regulations proclaimed. Especially will we take immediate action against every instance of the use of bread corn as fodder, the sending away or illegal sale of butter, the inadequate release of butter, bread corn, oats, barley, pulse, and potatoes, and will see that the entire population is enlightened on the subject. In token that we now hold this to be a patriotic duty, and as proof that each of us has made this declaration his own, and has sworn to the Landrat to fulfill it by a clasp of hands, we have all signed this declaration today in the church of Stallupönen with our own hands.

## GERMAN AUXILIARY SERVICE REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam) — The German press has published a communication "from an authoritative source" in connection with what it describes as "the groundless anxiety raised in wide circles by the call made upon those liable to auxiliary service to register."

The obligation to register, the communication runs, appears to be confused with a calling-up to auxiliary service. It seems to be feared that registration will be followed by compulsory assignment to a munitions factory. It seems to be believed, namely, that those engaged in callings or trades other than those specially enumerated in the proclamation are therefore not performing auxiliary service, and are to be transferred in a body to other industries. These fears are quite groundless. The entry of one's name on the auxiliary service register is not tantamount to volunteering for auxiliary service; it is nothing but a kind of reference index of those liable to such service.

In order that the register may not become unnecessarily copious, a number of people who, it is obvious at the first glance, are already performing auxiliary service, have been exempted at the outset from the obligation to register. These include, for instance, State officials, municipal officials, officials concerned with the insurance of artisans and employees, railway officials, doctors, agricultural laborers and foresters, miners, munition workers and so on. All others must present themselves for registration, whether employees or people of independent means. It by no means follows from this, however, that all who thus present themselves will be allotted to some other profession or trade. A sudden tearing away of those liable to auxiliary service from their present employment is already excluded by the fact that the Recruiting Committee, before it can make such an assignment, has to notify each individual in writing that he must seek employment coming under the heading of auxiliary service within two weeks. Only if this demand is not complied with can those liable to auxiliary service be assigned to some definite employment by a second written communication from the Recruiting Committee. From presentation for registration to such assignment is thus a long step for such as these. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that anyone who fails to fulfill the order to register renders himself liable to heavy punishment.

## BRITISH PROBLEMS OF DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — Mr. Hodge, the Minister of Labor, in a speech recently made at a workmen's club at Kew, dealt with the problems which would arise at the end of the war. He thought that, undoubtedly taxation would be heavy. When demobilization came they wanted to make it as easy as possible for every man to get back into his old niche. He thought that a great central organization should be formed, half employers and half workmen, with three representatives of the Ministry of Labor, three from the War Office, one from the Local Government Board, one from the Admiralty, and two from the Ministry of Munitions. Whether the army should be disbanded by regiments, battalions, or trades, was at present under discussion. Some people deprecated the idea of demobilization by trades, on account of the difficulty which might arise in placing the men, and favored the plan of disbanding by regiments. Unfortunately the territorial units were such no longer; by disbanding regiments they would not be disbanding territorially. It was the wish of the Army Council that when demobilization came, the right men should be disbanded, that was those who could easily and immediately find work in the particular industries which would be ready to make a start at once, such for instance, as iron and steel works. Another problem would be the demobilization of the munition workers. A committee had been considering the whole question of demobilization, and one of its proposals was that not more than 30,000 men should be disbanded in any week.

GEN. WOOD AT NEW POST  
CHARLESTON, S. C. — Major-General Leonard Wood has arrived here to take command of the Southeastern Department of the army, comprising the South Atlantic and Gulf States. A preparedness parade has been planned for him to review on Thursday.

CALLED TO BRITISH SERVICE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TORONTO, Ont. — Prof. John C. McLennan, head of the department of physics of the University of Toronto, has been invited to represent Canada on the British Board of Inventions and Research, of which Sir John Fisher is chairman.

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## COAL FREIGHT RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England — Revised freight rates for neutral vessels engaged in the French coal trade came into operation recently. The new rates from the east and west coasts of Great Britain to the northern French ports represent a rise of 12s. a ton, and the corresponding rate to the Bay of Biscay a rise of 15s.

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Melf T. Schween

Albert W. Smith

California Meat Market

Fuel and Hardware

F. A. Nassie Company

Building and Repairing

Jacob Kollmer

Household Needs

F. L. Butterfield

Laundries

Manhattan Laundry Co.

Women's Specialties

The Shop of Waists

Huston Brothers

The Booterie

Apartment to Let

Painting and Decorating

Oakland, Cal.

Trunks, Bags, Etc.

"Quality" Baggage

Colonial Cafeteria

Table Supplies

Sunset Grocery Company

Quality Meats

Laundries

Crystal Laundry

Tailors

Exclusive Tailoring



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**BOOKS**  
Books, Stationery, Engraving  
FOUNTAIN PENS  
OFFICE SUPPLIES  
Hewitt's Book Store  
137 PINE AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.

**HARDWARE**  
Bennett Hardware Co.  
115-119 East Broadway  
The Hardware Store of Long Beach.  
Hardware and Stores of all kinds.  
S. R. 47 J. Home 852.

**MUSIC**  
The Patrick Music Company  
333 PINE AVENUE  
Charles F. Patrick, Pres. and Mgr.  
Pianos, Victrolas, Musical Instruments  
of all kinds—Sheet Music  
Special attention given to Piano Rentals

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**CLOTHING**  
F. B. SILVERWOOD'S  
"Store with a Conscience"  
815 to 825 Suits, including Hart Schaffner  
& Marx. Also 82 "Hill-top" and 84  
and 85 Stetson Hats.  
131 PINE AVE., LONG BEACH, CAL.  
WALP, REYNOLDS & DODD  
Men's Clothing and Furnishings  
Number 110 West Third Street

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
A STORE WHERE  
**QUALITY AND SERVICE**  
ARE GIVEN  
First consideration: A place where shop-  
ping is a pleasure.  
THE MERCANTILE CO.,  
Broadway and Pine

**THE CASH STORE CO.**  
Dry Goods—Ready to Wear—Underwear—  
Hosiery—Shoes—Men's Furnishings  
109-115 W. Broadway

**A RELIABLE STORE**  
The Wall Co. Department Store  
Cor. Pacific Ave. and 1st St.

**DRY GOODS**  
CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.  
T. J. Uhl, Proprietor, 501 Pine Avenue  
Best Merchandise at Lowest Prices  
Your Trade Appreciated

**MILLINERY**  
MILLINERY—MME. H. MEYER  
Hats made to order a specialty  
310 Pine Avenue

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
Kennebec Cafeteria  
A DELICIOUS PLACE TO EAT  
Continuously Served. A. J. Nicholson.  
7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. 137 W. Ocean Ave.

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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR  
reasonably priced, is what you will  
find at the  
**QUALITY BOOT SHOP**, 133 Pine  
COVER-OLMSTEAD SHOE CO.  
Sole-Shop Satisfaction  
219 Pine Avenue

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Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges,  
We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Beds.  
334 Pine Avenue

**TAILORS**  
S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring  
Clothes of Quality  
at Reasonable Prices  
S. S. 'phone 1512 53 Pine Avenue

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THE NATIONAL BANK  
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Capital \$500,000—Surplus \$15,000  
The Accommodating Bank  
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HERMAN C. THOMPSON  
Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing  
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SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works  
Anahiem and Daisy ave. Branch office, 37  
Pine ave. Phones H-750, S. 8, S. Main 472.

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CLEANING—PRESSING  
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PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE  
Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.  
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THE WONDER, Inc.,  
STOCKTON, CALIF.

A Shop of Ladies' and Misses' High-  
grade Wearing Apparel and Toggery  
The latest New York creations sent  
daily by New York representatives.  
Everything that is new in wearing  
apparel can always be found here.

**THE STERLING (Inc.)**  
The very latest creations in Coats, Suits,  
Dresses, Millinery, Waists, etc. Take ele-  
vator for cloak and suit department, third  
floor.  
You can always do a little better at  
THE STERLING—a little better in values  
and service.

**THE STERLING**  
Main at Hunter Square, Stockton, California

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**CLOTHIERS**  
**CLOTHING**  
THE GREAT WARDROBE  
The Good Things in Clothes for Men and  
Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**  
D. W. HERZOG  
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Oils,  
Glass, Wall Paper, Jap-a-lac  
1213 State Street

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
Smith Variety Store  
Furnishings, Jewelry, Notions, Crockery  
Cassawar—810 State Street

**FINANCIAL**  
The Commercial Bank  
Commercial and Savings Departments  
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

## SACRAMENTO, CAL.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
*Breuners*  
EVERYTHING  
FOR THE HOUSE  
58 Years  
in Business  
SACRAMENTO

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**OAK PARK  
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Oak Park, Sacramento, Cal.  
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Complete House Furnishers  
Out of High Rent District  
A. W. CLIFTON, Proprietor

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Largest and best equipped garage in the city  
"Yours for Service"  
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Garage**  
Everything for the car  
15th at K Phone Main 231

**FINANCIAL**  
**PEOPLES  
SAVINGS BANK**  
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts  
\$1.00 Starts an Account

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**REED & ELLIOTT**  
1010 Eighth St., Sacramento, Cal.

Real Estate and Insurance  
MONEY LOANED  
LEGAL PAPERS EXECUTED  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
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**MOVING AND STORAGE**  
WESTERN TRANSFER, VAN &  
STORAGE CO.  
Piano Moving a Specialty  
Auto Trucks  
613 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
Office Phone M 355, Res. Cap. 211-J

**PALO ALTO, CAL.**  
**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**FRAZER & CO.**  
QUALITY  
OUTFITTERS  
FOR  
MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

**SHOES**  
THOITS BROTHERS  
Fine Footwear  
174 University Avenue

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**BIXBY & LILLIE**  
Grocers  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, QUEENSWARE

**AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES**  
GEO. H. ALLEN  
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES  
HIGH GRADE TIRES

**REAL ESTATE**  
PALO ALTO HOMES  
Near Site of Stanford University  
Insurance, Rentals,  
Correspondence Invited  
SLOCUM & STRATTON

**GROCERIES**  
**EARLE & CO.**  
QUALITY GROCERS

**LAUNDRIES**  
STANFORD LAUNDRY CO.  
Careful Work Guaranteed  
Forest and Ramona Phone Palo Alto 626 K

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**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
*The Wonder*  
FRESNO  
Fifth Avenue Fashions within a few  
days of their creation.  
New Sport Costumes, New Dresses or  
gowns for every occasion. New Spring  
Millinery, Boudoirs, Separate Skirts and  
other apparel from America's leading  
designers.

**MAUL'S CORSET SHOP**  
912 J Street, FRESNO  
Mme. Marietta and Lorette Corsets

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**THE RED CHERRY**  
H. Baker, 1256 E. St., next to Y. M. C. A.

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**POULTRY**  
DAY-OLD CHICKS, White, Buff and  
Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred  
Rockers, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons and  
Light Brahmas. ENOCH CREWS, 41  
Owen St., Seabright Station.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
Pacific Coast Furniture Co.  
Linoleum, Rugs, Stoves  
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Exclusive agent Ed. V. Price & Co., Chicago  
Suits and Overcoats to Order

**DELICATESSEN**  
Cold Meats, Pastry, Fancy Groceries  
KEYSTONE QUALITY  
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**GARAGES**  
MISSION GARAGE  
Expert Repair and Machine Work  
Head of Pacific Avenue

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**JEWELERS—PIANOS**  
**CARL G. STROCK**  
112 East Fourth Street  
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry  
Edison Phonographs—Pianos

**JEWELERS**  
J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.  
106 East 4th Street, Santa Ana, Cal.  
Telephones—Home 96, Sunset 200

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
The Crystal Cleaning Co.  
L. B. BABBITT, Mgr.  
207 MAIN STREET  
Pacific 575 Home 53

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
Horton-Spurgeon Furniture Co.  
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon  
Let Us Furnish Your Home  
**BOOKS**  
SANTA ANA BOOK STORE  
104 East Fourth Street  
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Picture Framing  
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THE WASHOE GROCERY  
West Market  
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Home 290 Sunset 885  
Auto delivery to all parts of city  
J. F. Richards N. E. Watson

**FINANCIAL**  
First National Bank  
of  
Santa Ana  
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

The California National Bank  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets  
Your Patronage Solicited

**INSURANCE**  
BEN E. TURNER  
INSURANCE  
113 West Fourth St., Sunset 284

**SHOES**  
Turner Shoe Company  
New Location  
109 East Fourth Street  
SANTA ANA

**CLOTHIERS**  
**HILL & CARDEN**  
Men's and Boys' Furnishings  
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
W. A. HUFF  
The Home of  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

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RUTHERFORD  
Practical Up-to-date Millinery  
408 N. Main St., Phone 1224 W

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**STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING**  
OFFICE and SCHOOL SUPPLIES  
Cards, Folders and Books for all oc-  
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respondence. Seasonable novelties for  
special days.  
MAYNARD'S, 114-116 South First St.

**CLOTHIERS**  
SPRING'S, INC.  
Established 1895  
Wearing Apparel for Men, Boys and  
Children. Women's Coats, Sweaters, Hats  
and Hosiery.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
STULL & SONNIKEN  
40-44 South First Street  
Suits—Coats—Dresses—Waists—Lingerie  
Dry Goods—Household Goods

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PAPERHANGER WOODFINISHER  
THOMAS BAIN  
Phone 4442 PAINTER 353 Delmas Ave.

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YOUNG LADY, kindergarten grad. Co-  
humble Unit, desires position as comp. pref.  
children; summer mos. Edith M. Ruebsam,  
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R. W. HEFFELFINGER  
446-448 Broadway—George J. Birkel Co.  
Sheet Music Department  
MUSIC DEALER—PUBLISHER

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
Boos Bros. Cafeterias  
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321 West Fifth Street  
648 South Broadway  
328 South Broadway

**Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA**  
715 South Hope Street  
Continuous Service Day and Night  
Vidamar Restaurant  
108 West Tenth Street  
Between Main and Broadway

**ARBOR CAFETERIA**  
Delightfully Different  
300-311 West Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**GROCERIES**  
Ralphs Grocery Company  
"SELLS FOR LESS"  
Four stores, 625 and 317 So. Spring St.  
Cor. 35th Pl. & Vermont, Pico & Normandie  
Send for catalogue

**Norris Cash Grocery**  
QUALITY AND SERVICE  
2501-S-5-7 S. Hoover Street  
West 18—Home 24191

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
MRS. BATH'S BAKERY  
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Delicious Cakes a Specialty

**WHITE BANNER DONUT SHOP**  
Makers of Quality Foods  
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PRACTICAL PRINTING  
Sunday-school, church and secretary's  
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**PAINT MANUFACTURERS**  
BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint.  
The paint with merit made in Los Angeles.  
Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 668 Alameda St.

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**BUILDERS**  
**MILWAUKEE  
BUILDING COMPANY**  
Design Your House  
Build Your House  
OUR SINGLE CONTRACT  
SYSTEM

Unites the work of Architect and  
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Produces economic efficiency.  
Harmonizes the interests that ordi-  
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TEN YEARS OLD.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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The Newest Wrist Watches  
of Waltham and other superior makes  
both American and imported are es-  
pecially featured by Feagans & Company.  
Our showing is perhaps the most compre-  
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will receive careful attention. Watches  
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& COMPANY, Jewelers and Stationers,  
Los Angeles, Cal., Alexandria Hotel Bldg.,  
Pasadena, Cal., Hotel Maryland

**WATCH REPAIRING**  
High-Class Work at Reasonable Prices.  
C. H. BRIDGEN  
315 W. Third Street, F-1117.

**JEWELERS—H. B. CROUCH CO.**  
Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry  
Special Order Work a Specialty  
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**MYER SIEGEL & CO.**  
445 South Broadway  
Women's and Children's Garments at  
Moderate Prices

Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats  
MME. WOOLLEY  
Brack Shops, Promenade 8 F-2410

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MISS E. KUNTZ, 2692 W. PICO ST.  
The Mode  
TELEPHONE WEST 917

**Green**  
926 SO. FIGUEROA ST.  
TWO GOOD  
PRACTICAL MILLINERY  
1829 W. Seventh St. 54516

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**OLIVER D. MILSON**  
Tailor  
508-9-10 Delta Bldg., 426 So. Spring St.

Tailors—Henry G. Krohn Co.  
Suits \$20 to \$60  
228 West Fifth, at Broadway

Tailor—Edwin Hartley  
Right Clothes at Right Prices  
204-5 Linsner Building, 324 S. Spring Street

Tailor—Henry A. Beck  
Prices Always Moderate  
308-9 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Broadway at 4th  
L. G. CLARK, Tailor, announces his re-  
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203 W. 8th st., bet. Spring and Broadway.

**SHOES**  
Custom Bootmaker  
CARL NELSON, Shoe Repairing  
429 So. Hill Street

**INNERS SHOE CO.**  
BEST IN SHOES AND HOSE  
Our New Location:  
642 South Broadway  
WALK-OVER SHOES  
For Men and Women  
JESBERG'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS  
612 S. Broadway & Cor. 4th & Spring Sts.

**LAUNDRIES**  
**PEERLESS  
LAUNDRY COMPANY**  
All that the name implies as to  
FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE  
Home 68558 South 6518  
Main St. at Slauson Ave.

**Hollywood Laundry, Inc.**  
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue  
Telephones, Home 579316, Holly. 2141

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING  
ARTHUR L. EATON  
Wright and Callender Bldg. Tel.: A-2916,  
Bdwy. 7673. Use phone—Auto will call.

**Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co.**  
Curtains Called for and Delivered  
1577 West Washington Street  
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**BICYCLE REPAIRING**  
Angelus Bike Shop  
Make repairing a specialty; new and  
second-hand bicycles sold on easy terms.  
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DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY  
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Artists' Material, Engraving,  
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Main St. A-3742, Main 1933.

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R. J. FINN Home 71381  
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2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

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HARRY M. BUCHANAN  
Auditor and Accountant  
2036 West 28th Street 72823

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PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 339 1/2 S.  
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HEISNER, Phone F 5692.

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Ranches for Sale or Exchange, Loans,  
Insurance. RAYMOND D. FRISBIE,  
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IN LOVELY HOME—Large room with  
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**WATCHMAN SERVICE**  
LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman  
621 Hollywood Blvd., 5727 Harvard  
Bldg. Home 7261.

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Gossard  
CORSETS*  
They Lace In Front  
Discriminating Women Look for This  
Trade Mark

Your Model at \$2.00 Up  
Sold and Fitted by  
Herman R. Hertel Co.  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

*J. W. Mather Co.*  
PASADENA, CAL.

**DRY GOODS**  
Women's and Children's Apparel.  
Featuring style and quality  
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Your ultimate shopping place  
in Pasadena.  
An accommodating store.

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**SHOES**  
For Every Member of the Family  
MORSE-HECKMAN SHOE CO.,  
169 E. Colorado Street

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E. L. Cables M. D. Cables  
**CABLES—GROCERY**  
Colorado 2084

Quality and Service the Best  
FULL LINE OF GROCERIES  
FRESH and SPOKED MEATS  
Fine Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty  
Prices the lowest—Free delivery to all  
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Cor. Cypress Ave. and Villa St., Pasadena

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Home Decorations  
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Women's Apparel Dry Goods  
of Distinction Exclusive and Unusual  
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Telephone Fair Oaks 1510  
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**TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.**  
Crown City Trunk Factory  
J. E. HERBOLD  
First-Class Repairing  
104 East Colorado Street  
Telephone Colorado 192

**STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING**  
PASADENA STATIONERY  
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47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1080  
Wedding Invitations and Announcements  
Engraved or Printed  
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

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Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing  
Gas Fitting  
J. W. ARNOLD, 238 Franklin Avenue  
Phone F. O. 246

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PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY  
66-76 West Colorado Street  
The Finest Hardware Store in the West

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**FURNISHINGS**  
*Lion Collars*  
Oldest Brand in America  
Sold by A. HEYWOOD  
Men's and Women's Furnishings  
6408 Hollywood Boulevard

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**FINANCIAL**  
THE HOLLYWOOD  
NATIONAL BANK.  
Cor. of Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.  
G. G. GREENWOOD, Vice-President,  
GILBERT H. BEESMYER, Cashier,  
RALPH C. LONG, Assistant Cashier

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB  
Sewer and Cellar Drains  
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**MILLINERY**  
Madam Freeman, Millinery, Lingerie  
Miss Owens, Dressmaker  
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BANK OF GLENDALE  
We offer safety and service.  
GLENDAL AVE. AND BROADWAY  
BOULEVARD BRANCH, 340 Brand Blvd.

## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**Here's Our "Roll of Honor"**  
—"Perrins" gloves —"Yo San" silks —"Utopia" yarns  
—"Modart" corsets —"Fairway" silks —"Wirthmor" waists  
—"W.B." corset —"Pictorial" patterns —"Betty Wales" dresses  
—"Onyx" hosiery —"Merode" underwear —"Andrea" model hats

—These lines  
exclusive to this  
store in  
San Diego  
*Holzwarner Inc.*  
Broadway at Sixth San Diego  
—We give 25¢  
trading stamps  
with each  
purchase.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
*Bentough & Gillson*  
SAN DIEGO'S  
PREMIER STORE  
FOR MEN AND BOYS

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
*McMarrlette Corsets*  
FOR  
ELEGANCE AND STYLE  
For Sale by  
La Marie Corset Shop  
536 BROADWAY

*The Mode*  
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE  
Broadway at Sixth

**THE BOSTON STORE**  
SMBingham Fifth at C.

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Frank E. Orr  
Pictures—Frame  
Artists' Supplies—Kodak Finishing  
1157 Fourth Street

**SHOES**  
**Boldrick Shoe Co.**  
946 FIFTH STREET  
S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

**Lewis Shoe Co.**  
Walk-Over Boot Shop  
1030 FIFTH STREET

**AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES**  
Service *Willard* Station  
J. STANLEY LA SHA  
Storage Batteries—Electric Lighting  
1251-37 Fourth Street

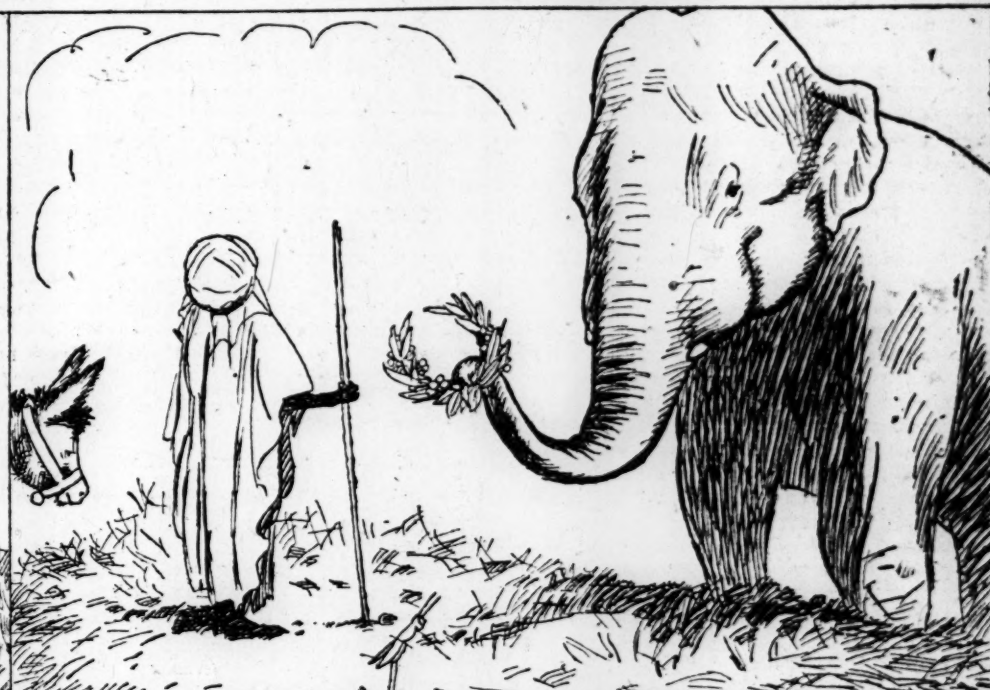
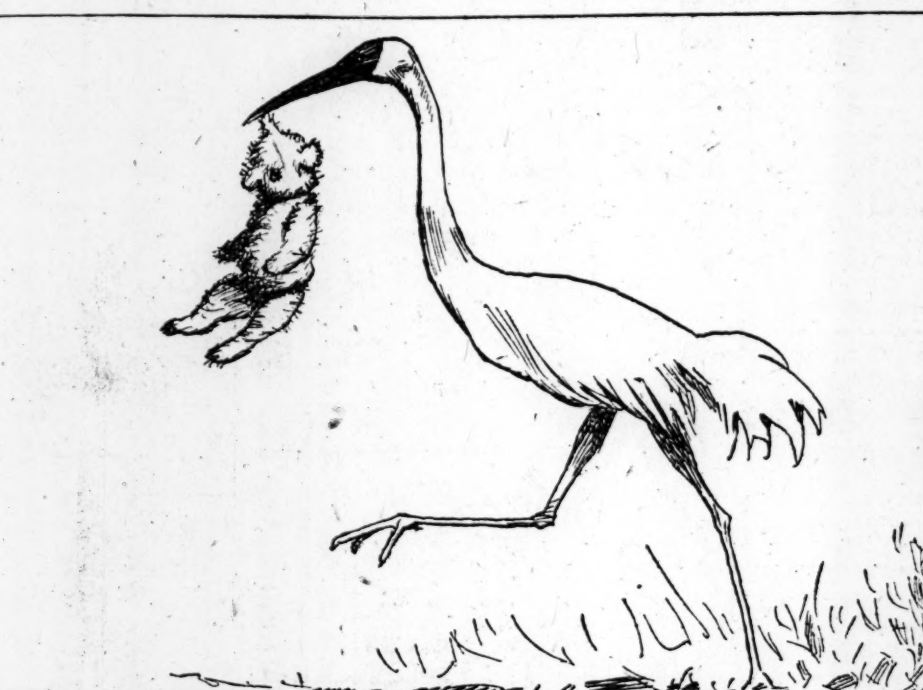
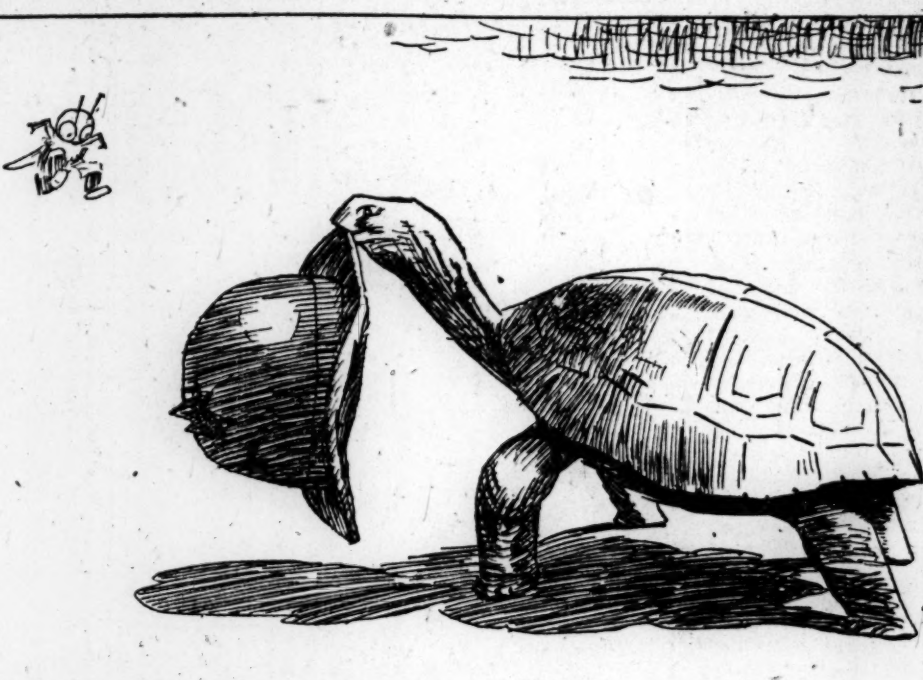
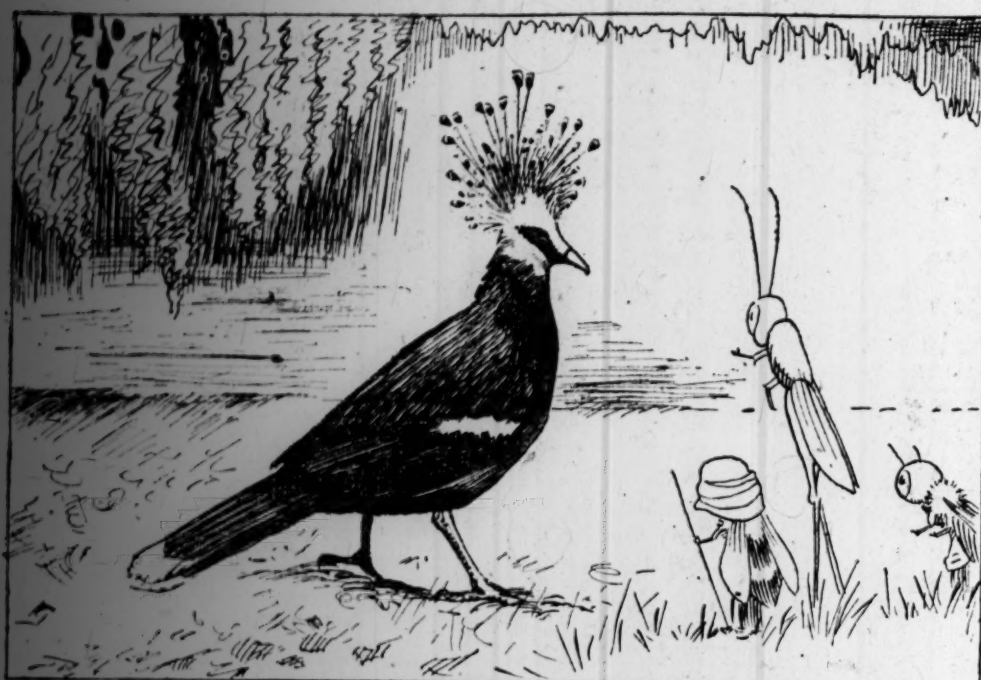
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Independent  
Electrical Co.  
923 Seventh Street  
Fixtures, Wiring and  
Supplies

**FINANCIAL**  
**THE SAN DIEGO  
SAVINGS BANK**  
San Diego, Calif., Oldest and Largest Sav-  
ings Bank. 4% Interest on Savings Ac-  
counts. 3% Interest on Checking Accounts.  
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK  
S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway  
Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Profits all  
earned. \$800,000. Largest surplus of any  
Bank in San Diego.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

No One in the Jungle Had More Than the Haziest Idea of What a Crown Was Like



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When Busy printed the bill for the elephant to post, offering a reward for the recovery of Mr. Lion's crown, Busy neglected to describe what a crown was like. This led to several mistakes. While every one in the jungle was eager to hunt for the crown, no one had anything but the haziest idea of what a crown was like, crowns never having been common in the jungle.

First there came the great crowned pigeon and strutted past the spot

where stood our Mr. Grasshopper and the bees to see the review. Allowing Mr. Grasshopper to examine his handsome crest, the crowned pigeon asked: "Pray tell me, is Mr. Lion's crown anything like this?"

But Mr. Grasshopper could only shake his head sadly and wave the great crowned pigeon on past the reviewing stand.

Strange to say, one of the next to appear was slow Mr. Shellback, the turtle, dragging something along with

him. "This has been a mystery to me," said he, "ever since I first saw it floating about on my pond. Imagine my relief to find now that it is Mr. Lion's lost crown! For reward, I'll only ask that some one shall carve a date on my back."

Now you must know that it is the ambition of every turtle to have a date carved on his back. Any date will do; but, of course, the farther back the better—1907 or 1709 or 1079. Our Mr. Grasshopper was bitterly dis-

appointed to have to tell the slow Mr. Shellback that this find of his was not the lost crown, after all. As you can see for yourself, Turtle's crown was only a dilapidated derby hat, for there are derby hats in the jungle, just as there are everywhere else.

Then along came the crocodile, pointing triumphantly to an old kettle which dangled from his jaw. "I am glad to be able to return Mr. Lion's crown," he grinned. "I've just found it resting on the river's bot-

tom. It must be the crown, for, if it isn't, what is it? For reward, all I ask is that you distinguished visitors to the jungle shall do all in your power to alter the prevailing opinion that crocodiles shed tears. They never do!"

It was hard to wave Mr. Crocodile past, explaining to him that his prize was not the much-sought-after crown.

Then there came the tapir twins, wriggling their noses with delight and speaking both together in their

squeaky voices. Their offering in the way of a crown was an old garden rake. But then, they were very young; how could they know the difference? particularly when they had never seen a crown. When they were dismissed, their lamentations were loud. "We thought you would give us a box of ginger cookies, by way of reward," they wailed.

Next came the crane, the Asiatic white crane, which looks as if an umbrella cover had been drawn over

its bill, except that the eyes show. He was curiously dangling a small teddy bear by one ear. "I found it in the rushes, where the river flows by the big white house," he said. But, of course, the teddy bear would not do for a crown.

The baby elephant brought a garland which he had plaited himself and, handing it to the little dark man, he said, "Perhaps Mr. Lion might like to wear this, just until the crown is found, you know."

## Many Ways of Telling Time

People have not always been able to glance quickly at either a clock or a watch whenever they wished to know the time. Long before watches or clocks existed, there were other and more difficult ways of discovering the hour. How would you like to have to run out into the garden and study the face of the sun-dial, in order to find whether it was time to start for school?

The inhabitants of ancient Egypt had many religious and other festivals which they celebrated at certain times of the year; but it was sometimes hard to know exactly when these days came around. So, to fix the dates of these festivals and to determine the hours of the night, also, they used to study the stars. The ancients knew a great deal about astronomy. Not having other good ways of counting time, they had to count it by the stars. For instance, it was important always to fix in the yearly calendar the rising of one star called Sothis, or Sirius. On the different days of the year, each hour, according to this difficult method of calculation, might be determined by a certain fixed star.

After that people began to use the sun-dial, which measured time by means of the motion of the sun's shadow. The sun-dial is an instrument of great antiquity, for it is referred to in the Bible (you may look it up, if you like, in Isaiah xxxviii, 8); and it has been estimated that the date of this sun-dial would be about 700 years before the beginning of the Christian era. The first sun-dial of which history distinctly tells us is that of the Chaldean astronomer, Berosus, who probably lived about 300 B. C. Then, and for many years afterward, the art of constructing sun-dials to suit any place and situation was an important branch of mathematical study. The sun-dial, as invented by this Berosus, remained in use for many centuries, four of these having been found in Italy in modern times. One which was discovered at Tivoli, in 1746, is believed by some to have belonged to Cicero.

If you go out into the garden, jump upon a chair and then lean over the sun-dial to study it, you will see that the sun-dial consists of two parts: the style, which is usually made of the edge of a plate of metal, and is placed parallel to the earth's axis, pointing to the pole; and the dial plane, a flat surface upon which are marked the directions of the day, the half-hours and the quarters. There are many different ways in which sun-dials may be placed, and it takes much perseverance to learn how to read one. You would find it far harder

than it was to read the time from the big clock on the mantel, long ago when you were little.

Of course, people used hour-glasses too, later on, and perhaps you may have seen one of these. Not so very long ago boys and girls sometimes practiced with an hour-glass standing beside them on the piano, eagerly watching the sand trickling down and marking off the slow minutes of their practice period. The hour-glass is made of two glass bulbs, united by a narrow neck, and the whole being in shape like the figure 8. One of the bulbs is nearly filled with sand, which is fine enough to run slowly through the neck, from one bulb to the other. When it has all run down, you know that an hour has passed, or perhaps a minute—for there are minute-glasses, too. Years ago, when ministers had the habit of preaching very long sermons, they sometimes timed themselves by an hour-glass. Then every one in the congregation could know just exactly how much longer the sermon would last.

The earliest clock known was called the water clock, or the clepsydra. It was used among eastern nations and was a graduated, transparent vase in which water trickled through a hole in the bottom, in such a way that it could be made to record the passing of time. Many variations of this instrument were invented; finally the drops of water, as they fell, were made to turn a little wheel which moved the hands on the face of a dial and so marked the hour. Then there came the invention of the time indicator, with hands which moved by the action of falling weights, instead of falling water. When this invention of the first true clock was made is uncertain, as it is claimed by many peoples from the Chinese in 2000 B. C. to the Germans of the Eleventh Century. But, however that was, there followed a long line of interesting and quaint old clocks, some of which you may still see today in the Old World.

## Rilloby-Rill

Grasshoppers four a fiddling went. Heigh-ho! Never be still! They earned but little towards their rent. But all day long with their elbows bent They fiddled a tune called Rilloby-rilloby. Fiddled a tune called Rilloby-rill. Madam, you see before you stand, Heigh-ho! Never be still! The Old Original Favorite Grand Grasshopper's Green Herbarian Band. And the tune we play is Rilloby-rilloby. Madam, the tune is Rilloby-rill. —From "Poems New and Old," by Henry Newbolt.

## Little Pilgrims

(A story of what they saw in the sea over the side of the good ship Mayflower.)

Characters: David, Nancy, Timothy, John, little Puritans aboard the ship Mayflower.

Captain Jones, captain of the ship. The mate and other sailors.

Scene: The deck of the Mayflower, on a bright, sunny afternoon. David, Timothy and Nancy are playing near the side of the ship.

Nancy—Oh, how evenly the ship rocks today. Like a cradle, down we go, down, down—now up, up. Dost thou not love the sea, Timothy?

Timothy—Yes, I love it. I love to watch the water when the wind blows it to a white froth on top.

David—It is not the wind that makes the white foam.

Nancy—What makes it? The ship?

David—No. The sea-horses.

Timothy and Nancy—Sea-horses?

David—Yes, they come swimming through, dozens and dozens of them! It is their crests that float on top and whiten the billows.

Nancy—Oh, David! Didst thou ever see one? A whole one, I mean.

David—No. The other evening I thought that I saw one, but it was just a wave from the ship.

Timothy—I don't believe that anyone ever saw one.

David—Thou art mistaken. My brother, Ralph, saw one. He saw several, when he crossed from England to Holland. The English Channel and the North Sea are full of them—even more than here.

Timothy—Do they ever come on land?

Nancy—Why, Timothy, they are sea-horses!

David—But they do come on land. Nancy, just for a wee while. I think they have wings and can fly along the shore.

Nancy—Oh, there is mother on deck! Oh, how glad I am to see her!

... I must go to her. Call me, David, if you should see one. (She moves off.)

David—... I don't like to stay below in that dark, ill-smelling cabin. Dost thou know, Timothy, I think we might have seen the horses. ... last week, had not Captain Jones closed the hatchways and kept us locked below.

Timothy—Hush! Look! Dost thou see it?

David—Where? Where?

Timothy—Oh, now it is gone.

David—Dost thou think it was one?

Timothy—I cannot be sure, but I think so.

David—Oh, why didst thou not tell me sooner!

Timothy—I did, but thou couldst not see where I meant for you to look.

David—Oh, here come Nancy and John! (He calls) Hurry! Hurry!

We have great news for thee. (John and Nancy come in.) Oh, John! Oh, Nancy! We have seen a sea-horse. That is, Timothy saw it. When I looked, it was too late.

Nancy—Oh, why was not I here! Oh, Timothy, what did it look like?

Timothy—It had green eyes with red fires in them. I saw it, right over there. It had a long white mane that lashed the water, just as David said.

David—Did it have wings?

Timothy—I don't think they were wings, but it had something growing on its shoulder.

Nancy—Why, fins, of course; like the fishes have. Why, those must be what sea horses have, David—fins, not wings.

Timothy—Yes, fins. I am sure that is what they were, Nancy.

John—I never heard of sea horses.

David—Well, if thou wilt watch out, maybe thou wilt see one. Let us all look right down in the water. (They all stretch over the rail and look into the water.)

Timothy—I do not believe there are any more. The sea has grown quieter every moment. The horses must all have gone to the bottom.

John—Perhaps we can whistle them up again. (He whistles. All the boys whistle.)

Timothy—Here come Captain Jones and the mate. Shall we tell them?

Nancy—Oh, no.

David—They—they wouldn't understand. (Captain Jones and the mate come in.)

Captain Jones—Here, my little folk, keep away from the side there. ... A sudden roll of the ship and in you go, head foremost! Remember, keep away. (The captain and mate talk aside. Presently they begin to haul down the sails.)

John—Captain Jones, why do you take down the sails?

Captain Jones—There is no wind blowing to fill them, my small-son. We must go under bare poles, till a gale blows up. See, how smooth the sea is! (He and the mate walk away.)

David—Yes, see how smooth the sea is!

Nancy—It looks as if we could slide on it.

David—The captain thinks it is the wind that makes the sea white and billowy. But we know otherwise, do we not?

The Children—Oh, yes, yes.

Nancy—We know it is the sea horses.

David—But we must keep it as a great secret.—From Historical Plays of Colonial Days, by Louise E. Tucker and Estelle L. Ryan.

## Chess

The game of chess is a very old one, having been known in Persia and Arabia as long ago as the middle of the Sixth Century.

## What Coal Is

Coal seems to be rather an uninteresting thing. Who would imagine that the great, ugly, black lumps could afford any one a subject worthy of study! And yet this same coal has given civilization many of its greatest possessions, says a writer in St. Nicholas. The beautiful pink scarf that your sister wears when she goes to a party is colored with dyes that come from coal! The gas used to illuminate and to heat our homes is a product of the distillation of coal. Valuable chemicals, such as benzene, naphthalene and toluene are coal products. The tar used in paving our streets and protecting our roofs from rain is also a by-product of the commercial treatment of coal; and, finally, aniline, the basis of aniline dyes and coloring materials, is one of the valuable chemicals contained in coal.

Coal is indeed one of the most complex materials to be found in all nature. To learn what it is, we must go back to the dim, geological ages. The luxuriant vegetation of these past times, untrampled by human feet and uncut by human hands, year after year grew, bloomed, faded and decayed, forming deep beds of rotted, woody fiber. By degrees certain gases, such as hydrogen and oxygen, were partly lost from the mass of vegetable material. Pressure and heat converted this material into what we know as coal.

Only in comparatively recent years has man discovered the uses of the hidden treasure which nature so laboriously constructed for him. The first load of coal, brought to market early in the Nineteenth Century, was considered a curiosity, so far as its value as fuel was concerned! Little by little, chemists learned about the great forces and the invaluable chemicals stored in the great coal deposits of the earth.

When coal is heated in air-tight iron vessels, illuminating gas is first driven off by the heat. Then a black, viscous liquid, called coal tar, is distilled and condensed, leaving coke behind. The coal tar contains valuable chemicals, such as benzene and toluene, from which are obtained aniline and other rare compounds invaluable to the arts and sciences. So coal is indeed a great gift to mankind. A score of volumes could scarcely begin to tell about its wonderful and varied uses.

## Juvenile Pudding

When Mamma makes the pudding, She takes a bowl of rice, Then adds a cup of raisins, And then a bit of spice. If only once dear Mamma Would follow my advice And take a quart of raisins To serve four grains of rice! —From the May St. Nicholas.

## The Breeze Who Wanted to Help

Once upon a time a little Breeze who had been playing all day with the leaves and flowers, said to himself: "O dear! I'm of no use at all. I do nothing but play. I mean to ask the great strong Wind if I may go with him tomorrow and help him in his work."

So the Breeze was waiting in the early morning, when the Wind started on his daily journey over the earth. When he came rushing through the tree where the little Breeze had played for so many long days, he heard a soft voice like the rustling of leaves, saying: "Please, dear, strong Wind, may I go with you and help you today?" The Wind was in a great hurry, and said as he rushed along: "Why, yes, my dear, if you really wish to help." This made the Breeze so happy that he darted on, dancing and fluttering over the grass, and still keeping ahead of the Wind.

Soon they came to such a queer building. It was quite high and had a large thing on one side that looked somewhat like a wheel. In the doorway stood a man talking with another man outside, writes Mattie McRoy in "In the Child's World." Said the man outside: "Well, Mr. Miller, is my flour ready? Our bread is gone and we have no more flour, and the children must have something to eat."

"I'm so sorry, Mr. Smith," said the Miller, "but the Wind has not been blowing for two days, and you know, the mill cannot grind the wheat unless the Wind turns the wheel."

At this the little Breeze rustled briskly forward and came right down close to the man's face, whispering to him that the Wind—good, strong Wind—was coming very soon to turn the great wheel of the mill.

When the miller felt the Breeze upon his face, he said joyfully: "I declare! I really felt a Breeze! I think the Wind is going to blow!"

By this time, the great wheel was turning round and round. The Breeze knew that everything would be all right now, so again he started on, as light-hearted as ever, to be the messenger of the Wind.

The next place they came to was a little village by the seashore. On a landing at the water's edge stood a woman with a baby in her arms, and a little boy and girl at her side. They were looking out over the wide sea, which was very smooth and beautiful. But the woman looked sad, and the little girl was crying. What do you think they were looking for? Why, the papa was a fisherman, and he had been out upon the water for a week, and, as his boat was a sailboat, she knew that he could not get home unless the Wind came to help him.

The little Breeze saw in a moment what the trouble was; so he kissed the little girl on her cheek and dried

the tears that sparkled there, lifted the golden curls on the baby's head, and gently cooled the mother's brow, whispering in her ear that the Wind was coming.

Then the little boy said: "O, Mamma! I see waves on the water!" So the Breeze knew that the Wind was bringing the father's boat home to the dear ones waiting on the shore. He stayed to see the mother smile and the children clap their hands at the sight of the white sail that was now coming rapidly towards them from far out on the water.

Next the Wind and the Breeze came to a large city. How beautiful everything looked. The Wind said to the Breeze: "Your work is here; they need you more than they do in the city." And in another moment he was gone, and the Breeze had not even time to ask what he was to do.

The houses were beautiful and large. Some were made of stone, some of marble, and some of brick; and all had parks and gardens around them. The Breeze saw some children playing; so he stopped to have a little fun with them. He tossed their kites, waved their flags, and led them a merry chase after the hats of the little girls. Then he helped the Sun to dry some clothes that were hanging in a yard. In a short time he came to a part of the city where the air was close and hot. He saw a great many people working in shops and mills. ... So he flew in at the doors and windows and cooled the workmen. ... Again the Breeze went on his way; and soon he came to another part of the city where the houses were crowded—oh, so closely together! There were no nice yards here, no lace curtains at the windows for the little Breeze to play with, and the children did not seem to be so merry as those he had seen in the park. They just sat on the sidewalk and stared, the only places they had—with no kites, no flags, no pretty playthings, and the little girls had no hats at all.

"I'll just peep in the window and see what kind of homes these children have," thought the Breeze. So he went in through an open window. ... And so ended the day; but the Breeze still keeps on untrudging in his helpful and cheering tasks, proxying a blessing wherever he goes.

## 48 Tomits to the Pound

An English naturalist has been weighing the tomits which came to get the food which he placed for them. He effected a means of making them alight upon what appeared to be a twig, but was really the beam of a tiny scale. In this way he has been able to discover that the average weight of tomits is about one-third of an ounce. That means that it takes 48 tomits to weigh a pound.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Finished Work of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE declares that God's work, or creation, is perfect. Amid the contradictory evidence of the physical senses Christian Science hesitates not to proclaim to the world that spiritual creation is complete, a perfect whole, an effect which is absolutely ideal. This teaching is no new thing either; it is the same as that of the author of the first chapter and the first three verses of the second chapter of Genesis, for he writes: "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them."

But many may demur, saying, there may be such a spiritual universe as is referred to, but surely it is an abstraction, surely it lacks the concreteness mankind is acquainted with in the material universe? And, moreover, can men be certain of anything at all except matter, that which they become aware of through the physical senses? These are questions of a very primitive nature. The terms abstract and concrete are purely relative terms. What to one individual appears abstract may to another be decidedly concrete; the law of gravitation, for example, may to the average man be the merest abstraction, almost unintelligible, while to the mathematician it may be a very concrete, definite conception when he has expressed it in terms of a mathematical equation.

It is exactly the same when any phase of the so-called material is placed in juxtaposition to the spiritual. It becomes a question of consciousness. The so-called human consciousness as it beholds a rose holds as many concepts of the fragrant flower as there are numbers of the holders of it. It is only as spiritual understanding deepens, as revelation displaces human belief, that the qualities of the real rose as a spiritual idea become known. As this goes on increasingly, the material concept of the rose, which may formerly have been looked upon as very concrete, gives place to the truer realization of the perfect spiritual idea, and this realization becomes more and more concrete in proportion to its clearness.

On page 519 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Nothing can be novel to eternal Mind, the author of

all things, who from all eternity knoweth His own ideas. Dearly satisfied with His work." Could any statement be plainer than that? Yet, simple and clear as it is, the human mind, befogged in myriad false beliefs, hesitates to accept it, or catches but fleeting glimpses of its truth, and then, perhaps, sinks back again into the sensuousness of matter. It is a momentous statement that Mind is "the author of all things." It is one of those absolute truths that herald the coming of the world's salvation. It carries with it the denial, not partly but wholly, of the reality of matter. And herein it accords with the teaching of Jesus the Christ, and was, moreover, the basis of every one of the wonders of healing he performed during his life on earth. Christ Jesus "went about doing good"; that is, he went about proving to the multitudes who followed him that matter was unreal and that their sick folk were not bound by any stern reality of material law, but by false belief, by the erroneous conceptions of the human mind, educated as it had been all along to believe, not that Mind was "the author of all things", but that matter—the opposite of Mind even by their own admission—existed as reality and exercised an influence almost beyond compute over the human race.

Since God is the author, the cause, the originator of all things, Mrs. Eddy called Him divine Principle. Thus Principle includes all that exists; the whole universe of spiritual ideas originates in, and continues in, Principle. As this is apprehended the completeness of God's work is recognized. It is finished and perfect. Every idea—and spiritual ideas are infinite in number—exists expressing the infinite intelligence of Mind, an indestructible identity.

This teaching strikes down materialism relentlessly. It hesitates not, for the stagnant beliefs in the reality and power of matter are the hindrances to the progress of mankind. Men become sick because of them, cheat, steal, lie, sin and die because of them. All the trouble of the human race, the latter brings on itself; and the trouble is the belief that matter is real. God, who is infinite good, knows

good alone, knows the perfect expression of Himself alone; and it is this perfect expression which men have to learn to recognize, and in doing so they begin to see the perfect man who is the image and likeness of God. "Man is spiritual and perfect," Mrs. Eddy says on page 475 of Science and Health, "and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science."

It will be apparent from what has been said that Christian Science is educating men to think from a purely spiritual basis instead of from a material one. No system which has the world's welfare at heart approaches Christian Science in radicalness. All, except Christian Science, accept the fallacy that matter is a reality; and in persisting in doing so they are not helping in the least to destroy the blunder which infests human consciousness, the lie believed in by mortals that God's universe is not wholly spiritual and complete. The problem set mankind is not the gaining of worldly possessions, not the filling of barns and storehouses with a greater sense of material substance, but the attaining to that spiritual understanding of Principle whereby they will perceive the allness of spiritual substance, its omnipresence and its consequent availability. As spiritual understanding takes the place of material sense, men become healthier and better in every way; spiritual healing is going on. The consciousness of absolute truth destroys all unlike itself. It is the activity of Mind or Principle. It displaces material belief, healing sickness in the same way as it destroys sin. "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Science and Health, pp. 476-477.) To him creation was complete, spiritual and perfect. Christ Jesus was the Wayshower; and along his path the feet of all men must travel.

## In Those Old Days

In those old days  
... I loved to lie  
And pull the melliot,  
And look across the valley to the sky,  
And hear the joy that filled the warm  
wide hour  
Bubble from the thrush's throat,  
As into a shining mere  
Rills some rillet trebling clear,  
And speaks the silent silver of the  
lake.  
There mid cloistering tree-roots, year  
by year,  
The hen-thrush sat, and he, her lief  
and dear,  
Among the boughs did make  
A ceaseless music of her married time,  
And all the ancient stones grew sweet  
to hear,  
And answered him in the unspoken  
rhyme  
Of gracious forms most musical  
That tremble on the wall  
And trim its age with fairy fantasies  
That flicker in the sun,  
And hardly seem  
As if to be beheld were all,  
And only to our eyes  
They rise and fall,  
And fall and rise,  
Sink down like silence.  
—Sydney Dobell.

## Some Old Booksellers of New York

"Of the many obscure callings by which men gain a living in New York none is more useful than that of the antiquarian bookseller, of whom there were in 1885 about twenty in the city. The favorite home of this class was then the region traversed by William and Nassau streets, which may be said to be bounded somewhat indefinitely by Cliff Street on the east and Broadway on the west," writes Charles Burr Todd, in his book "In Old New York."

"These establishments displayed no gilded signs or plate glass windows to the public gaze. They never advertised in the public prints; they rather avoided than sought publicity, being hidden away in musty, ill-smelling apartments up many flights of narrow stairs, or at the end of long, dimly-lighted passages. Their customers in

## Wonderful Glaciers of the Australian Alps

"We were soon ready after our breakfast for our climb, and armed with substantial alpenstocks... set off along the Tasmin Glacier, which is eighteen miles long and claims the distinction of being the largest in the world," writes Mrs. Rowan, in "A Flower Hunter in Queensland and New Zealand." "It moves, we heard, at the rate of eight inches in twenty-four hours. When once on the pure ice the great cliffs became more broken at every step, and the deep-blue crevasses deeper. We peered into the clearest, bluest holes, containing crystal-like water, and crept into a cave with lovely transparent walls of the clearest topaz blue; but these beauties of detail were surpassed in fascination by the glorious view."

"Away in front of us lay the long sweep of the glacier. On either side are stupendous cliffs of ice and the sky-piercing peaks of Mount Cook, a mountain of serrated and corniced ridges. Beyond that again the Hochstetter. . . . Beyond again, other peaks of spotless white rise one above the other. There is a solemn silence, broken only by the rush of water



Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Indianapolis, Indiana

From first to last Indiana has a proud record. In every emergency the State has been a faithful member of the Union; . . . her supreme cause has been loyalty to the flag. We place this record upon the monument as our legacy to those who are to come after us, teaching them to be,

also, patriotic, and that when war comes argument ceases, and the National authority is established. We know not what dangers the future may have for our country, and it is hoped that this agitation (referring to some discussion as to the inscriptions and symbolical figures) may bring out

never-to-be-forgotten scurrage, the American Revolution, for sale by — book peddler. In his preface this bookseller thus refers to some of the bores that infest a bookseller's shop: "At the instance of a considerable number of friendly critics who have heretofore more than made up by their willingness to give good advice for their reluctance to buy anything, but who without doubt are only waiting for me to show a proper and becoming appreciation of their views, I have requested the printer to put the A's at one end of this list and the W's at another, and call it a catalogue. As I am now for the first time trying to cater to a class of pundits who know what's what, I have not ventured to apply the terms 'rare' and 'scarce,' nor any one of the endless changes which may be rung upon them by the hand of a master. I trust, however, that I shall be pardoned (as I have a family to support) for mentioning that a considerable number of my tidbits were considered by Mr. Stevens worthy, and that not a few of them are so uncommon that they have escaped the notice of the compiler of that invaluable handbook, Sabin's Dictionary, and his hundred-eyed corps of assistants. Perhaps I have been modest than I could afford, and ought to have made an unsparing use of the adjectives and peppered my book with them, hit or miss. The die is cast, however; quite likely I may not sell a tidbit; but I am determined this once to give my modesty the rein, and like Lord Timothy Dexter, let critic or customer pepper or salt this, my first catalogue, to suit himself. Having chosen my exemplar, I will be no less attentive to the convenience of my customers than was his Lord Timothyship to the wants of his readers. I have therefore copied for their use, from a recent auction catalogue, a few of the adjectives and persuasives applied to such of the commoner tidbits as the owner had been able to buy at a bargain. 'Scarce.' 'Very scarce.' 'Rare.' 'Very rare.' 'Très rare' (that's French). 'Unattainable except at public sale.' 'Not mentioned by Rich.' 'We have never sold a copy.' 'We are unable to record any other copy.'"

more completely the meaning of the monument, and impress indelibly its lesson—the allegiance of every citizen to the National Government. One of the best features of the monument is its composite character, no man's name and no man's portrait appearing upon it, so that it is a memorial to the people of great epochs, instead of individuals. It knows no rank, no position, no wealth, in this respect differing radically from most other great monuments of the world. Its spirit is equality of all before the law, the indivisibility of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, the overthrow of all who assail it, at home and abroad, while it commemorates the escape of our people from foreign oppression, and the evolution of the State from pioneer conditions.—From the report of the Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission to the Governor, 1892.

## The Reader

The gift of reading is not very common nor very generally understood. It consists, first of all, in a vast intellectual endowment—a free grace, I find I must call it—by which a man rises to understand that he is not punctually right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong. He may hold dogmas, he may hold them passionately; and he may know that others hold them but coldly, or hold them differently, or hold them not at all. Well, if he has the gift of reading, these others will be full of meat for him. They will see the other side of propositions and the other side of virtues. He need not change his dogma for that, but he may change his reading of that dogma, and he must supplement and correct his deductions from it. A human truth, which is always very much a lie, hides as much of life as it displays. It is men who hold another truth, or as it seems to us, perhaps, a dangerous lie, who can extend our restricted field of knowledge, and rouse our drowsy consciences. Something that seems quite new, or that seems insolently false or dangerous, is the test of a reader. If he tries to see what it means, what truth excuses it, he has the gift, and let him read. If he is hurt or offended, or exclaims upon his author's folly, he had better take to the daily papers; he will never be a reader.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## His Advantage

His great advantage for innocency was, that he was no lover of riches or of grandeur.—Richard Baxter, of Sir Matthew Hale.

## A Forecast

"The tendency of the age is to be hopeful, and it may be admitted that a great deal in the past history of the world encourages us not to despair of the future of humanity. The best types of any given race are demonstrably stronger, taller, healthier than their ancestors two hundred or a thousand years ago; enjoy better laws and many more comforts; are more humane, better educated, and have a larger inheritance of transmitted thought. That the pariah class in our great cities is in the lowest abyss of misery may be conceded; and it is probable that the working class generally has now and again had glimpses of a better life than it enjoys; but the whole tendency of modern reforms is to improve the conditions of the masses." So wrote Charles H. Pearson in 1898.

"To the writer of these pages," he continues, "what really seems most hopeful in the outlook for the future is the prospect that violent upheavals of society will be less and less attempted as the State appears to be the best expression of the wishes of the majority; and that some falling off in the energy and acquisitiveness, which are fostered by individualism, will be compensated by the growth of what we may call patriotism, as each man identifies himself more and more with the needs and aspirations of his fellow-countrymen. That men generally should look up to the State to take the lead in industrial undertakings is probably undesirable, and is perhaps never likely to occur. What-ever administrations may do, they can hardly monopolize more than a small portion of the field of human enterprise. Meanwhile, it is surely in the interests of all that the poorest man in the country should feel that he owes inestimable blessings to the political order under which he lives: not only protection from foreign enemies, but equality before the law, the certainty of employment in bad times, education for his children, security for the purity of his household life, and a fair chance of rising out of the ranks if he possesses the requisite ability. If this ideal has not been absolutely attained in the civilized countries of the world, it is not because the best statesmen of all times have not been habitually working toward it, but because individualism has meant privilege—privilege for rank, for wealth, and for influence—and because the outworks of individualism have been guarded accordingly."

## Wealth

Wealth is honorable, and may be used most blessedly when men regard themselves as being what indeed they are—stewards of it, and not the owners; when they know how to acquire without avarice, and how to spend without grudging.—Arch-deacon Farrar.

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## Spring-Time

Spring-time, and sounds of the streaming waterfall;  
Deep night, on shrunken hill-tops spreads her pall.  
The moon steers through a maze of pines, and lo,  
A thousand thrusting peaks are set aglow.  
—Ou-Yang-Hsin (rendered by L. Cranmer-Byng).



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### No Food Panic, and No Panic Prices

ARGUMENTS in support of Federal control of the food supply of the United States, in order that gambling in and manipulation of table necessities may be prevented, are plentiful and are becoming familiar. It is a self-evident fact that the economic law of supply and demand has been superseded by a practice which makes it possible for commercial combinations, through a multitude of agencies, to determine, regardless of production, the prices that shall rule. The excuse for high, exorbitant, and extortionate prices in the food market is, almost invariably, shortage in the crops, but no such excuse will stand now, in the presence of popular knowledge of the fact that the reported shortages are due to the shutting out of producers from the markets, and not to any fault or failure on the part of the farmer or of nature. Overproduction is more frequent than underproduction in the United States. Inquiry among producers, throughout the West and South, reveals the fact that, because of middleman control, the farmers are compelled to accept unprofitable prices for many of the things they raise, or else be shut out from marketing their products altogether, and thus be forced to let their crops decay in the fields. And this while consumers in the populous districts are in need of just such products, and must pay whatever prices the manipulators and monopolists may choose to exact.

The buying up, storing, and holding of foodstuffs for an advance in prices is a thoroughly exposed evil, yet it continues, and, from all appearances, it will continue until the Federal Government extirpates it by assuming direct charge over all stored provisions. A bill now before Congress, and having the endorsement of the Administration, will, if enacted, give the Government the requisite power. We have it on the authority of Assistant Secretary Carl Schurz Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture, that a powerful lobby is active, at the national capital, in an attempt to defeat this measure. The members of this lobby, or the interests they represent, are scoundrels and deservedly denounced, and the people are shown how necessary it is to their welfare that they shall support the Administration in its efforts to give freedom to the food supply of the nation, by eliminating the speculator and his ilk from the situation.

Only the Federal authority could exercise the power necessary to deal with this, the most urgent problem now awaiting solution in the United States. But there is still another, and a very important reason, why this authority should intervene, and quickly, in behalf of the public; that is, the need of protecting the public from the effects of its own mistakes. Although assurances have been given, time and again, that there is not the slightest danger of a food famine, many thousands of people have not been convinced, and the result is a rush of buying which, in a large measure, serves to excuse and justify the gamblers and speculators. In some instances, fear led there should not be enough food to go around has produced a panicky feeling among consumers. More than this, agitation of the food supply question in the United States has affected popular thought abroad, and this, in turn, has led to extraordinary buying of breadstuffs on export account. It is because of the clamor for supply that the Chicago Board of Trade has stopped trading in May wheat. Speaking of the causes contributing to the recent extraordinary increases in wheat prices on the floor of the Chicago exchange, its president, after referring to the unnecessary alarm prevailing, and declaring that it has resulted in wild buying, says:

The largest buyers of wheat for present and future delivery at this time are the governments of Europe, not speculators. So long as there are no restrictions such as we have just adopted, there is no limit to the amount of wheat these governments might purchase. Therefore, the action of the directors does not interfere with the freedom of contract on the part of either individuals or governments, but compels those requiring wheat for immediate consumption to make purchases from farmers and grain dealers rather than through the medium of a contract for future delivery on the floor of our exchange.

It is plain that the governments of Europe have been at as great a disadvantage in buying as have the home consumers in the United States, and that both have been at the mercy of uncontrolled yet controllable conditions. Speculators may not be the buyers of wheat at present, but the high price of wheat is unquestionably the result of speculation. The United States Government owes it to itself, as well as to the allied nations that wheat, in common with all other products, shall no longer be unnecessarily and artificially "ballooned" as a consequence of either deliberate manipulation or an emotional scramble.

The word of the Federal Government will be accepted where the word of the interested trader, or speculator, or produce exchange official would be doubted. Governments, as well as individuals, will be convinced by a Federal Government statement that there is no reason for anxiety or fear, and certainly not for panic, over the food situation in the United States. But even the Government at Washington cannot speak with full assurance until it is able to say that it is in complete control of the situation.

The sooner it obtains this control the better for the entire world. Those who oppose the enactment of legislation necessary to the carrying out of the plans of the Administration to this end, are assuming a most serious responsibility. In view of the vital interests involved, this is putting it very mildly.

### The Transport Question in Italy

ONE of the most difficult questions which Italy has had to face, almost since the beginning of the war, has been the question of transport. Long before she herself entered the war, she was seriously straitened in the

matter of ships; for not only were large numbers of allied vessels, formerly trafficking with Italian ports, requisitioned for other purposes, but when Turkey entered the conflict, and the Dardanelles were closed, Italy was obliged to secure her supplies of grain in much more distant markets than formerly. Before the war she drew these supplies almost entirely from Russia, by way of the Black Sea ports, and the grain ships, even if they took their time, as grain ships are wont to do, could make the journey in less than thirty days. Today, as she is obliged to get her grain from either North or South America, and as the grain ships take anything from seventy to one hundred and fifty days to reach Italian ports, a much larger tonnage than formerly is required to keep up the supply. The position is, of course, the same in regard to coal and all other essential imports. In fact, it is generally recognized that the problem of supply is more acute in Italy than in any other allied country.

In view of such conditions, it is welcome to find the matter being handled with such energy and resource as are being displayed by the Italian Minister of Transport, Signor Arlotto. In his recent speech on the question before the Italian Chamber, Signor Arlotto, with true wisdom, did not seek to minimize the seriousness of the position. He could, however, show that his department had a very full appreciation of what was needed, and a very definite scheme for meeting all difficulties. This could not have failed to have a reassuring effect. Since July of last year, Signor Arlotto stated, 165 chartered vessels, under the direct control of the State, and with a carrying capacity of 860,000 tons, had been added to the merchant fleet; whilst a considerable portion of the German and Austrian vessels confiscated by Portugal had been ceded to Italy.

Then again, the transport question in Italy has, of course, been a matter of considerable concern outside Italy itself. Italy's peculiar problems in this respect, due to her comparatively small merchant fleet, were, indeed, matters of early consideration amongst the Allies, and, from the time of the visit of Mr. Runciman to Pallanza last summer, the evolution of an effective policy in regard to the question may be said to date. At that time Italy was assured of a sufficiency of coal within those limits indispensable to her, and measures were taken to bring about a reduction in the enormous cost of transport which then obtained. In war time, however, it is never possible to reckon with certainty on an ally being able to carry out engagements, and Italy has done well to grapple with the question on her own account.

### A French Writer's Tribute to England

THERE is always something peculiarly interesting in the view which a discerning writer of one nation forms and expresses of another. If it is a just and dispassionate view, it almost inevitably results in the shedding of some entirely new light on the situation, and causes many thinking people in the nation thus under review to reconsider many points and many phases of national life which had hitherto been taken for granted.

It was just such a review of the United Kingdom which M. Rosny, Aine, contributed, some little time ago, to the columns of *Le Journal* in Paris. M. Rosny did not come forward as the candid friend. He designed to make his article a tribute, and it was a tribute, and yet, no one could read it without noticing that its generous reticences had in them many lessons for those who had ears to hear. A case in point was where he referred to the intellectual isolation of the United Kingdom. "She is splendidly represented," he said, "in every domain of human thought and activity. Perhaps she would have been greater still had she not a tendency towards intellectual isolation, a noble, though narrow, pride in her own self-sufficiency." Those who are at all in touch with the intellectual thought in England know how just is such an implication; but they also know that every year that passes makes it less just. A very great and very genuine effort has been made throughout the country, during the past decade, to understand other nations better; to get more in touch with the thought of the world, and to cultivate a willingness to revise views in the light of added knowledge. This tendency has, of course, been tremendously accelerated during the last two years.

In spite of the existence of this isolation, moreover, M. Rosny does not fail to point out that the United Kingdom, during all those years of splendid detachment, had been developing an extraordinary adaptability, an adaptability which enabled her, within a few months, to transform herself from a nonmilitary country into one of the strongest military powers in the world. As M. Rosny put it, "She had no officers, no noncommissioned officers, no soldiers. Everything had to be created, to be brought out of nothing. Once more, British energy has proved itself master of circumstances."

M. Rosny revealed one fact especially by his review, and that was the versatility of his own scholarship. Whether he was showing the standing of the United Kingdom in the realm of natural science, of philosophy, of literature, of exploration, or of colonizing, he showed himself familiar with all the great British figures in these branches of activity. When, therefore, M. Rosny deprecated intellectual isolation, he deprecated a shortcoming to which he, at any rate, need not confess.

### Canada's Goal as a Producer

AS IN the United States, in this crucial hour, so in Canada the call to the land is one vibrant with the clear note of patriotism. The hope of the Republic and the Dominion alike is that the response will be spontaneous and equally patriotic. If it is spontaneous it will necessarily be patriotic, and if it is patriotic it can but be spontaneous. Is it not true that, in the contribution of time and effort which millions of men, women, boys, and girls on the western shore of the Atlantic stand ready and eager to make, the nations of the New World are about to learn a lesson in the brotherhood which they might have missed but for the opportunity which has now come? A pessimist once said that few good deeds are done from an unselfish motive, and with no thought of ultimate gain. But he said it before so many millions

of men had offered themselves for the battlefields of Europe, and before an equal number of wives or mothers had made as great a sacrifice.

But while it is not required that every man shall be a hero on the field of battle, all may be patriots. This fact is being impressed on the people in Canada today, and is being emphasized by boards of trade and the Organization of Resources Committee. In Canada, as in the United States, there are millions of acres of land, now unproductive, which can be made productive. The effort is to assure those in control of these lands that sufficient man power can and will be mobilized to insure the harvesting of crops on all lands which may be sown. Most farmers in all sections of the wheat belt are equipped to sow more acres than they can reap, in the short period to be utilized after the grain ripens. What is done in that stage must be done quickly, and somewhat skillfully. It is pointed out in Canada, as President Wilson so forcefully stated in his appeal to the producers in the United States, that, next to the actual work of defense, there is no other service of such moment as that of increasing the supply of foodstuffs in the Entente countries and in those lands which have cast their lot with them. To this end every available man who cannot serve at the front is urged to enlist in the army of food producers.

In Toronto, where the activities of this campaign are being directed chiefly by the Board of Trade, it is proposed that the board members, many of whom are large employers of labor, shall extend the usual holiday period of one week to three weeks, on condition that such of the men as are capable of assisting in the fields will spend their vacations in that way. If such a plan is adaptable to Canada, why should it not be to the United States? In answer to a call for such an army there would probably be found but few "slackers." Men do not shirk duty when the call is clear and emphatic. And it is not true that they respond only in the hope of material reward. But sometimes they do not hear. The call, however, seems clear and emphatic enough now. In it there is no echo of commercialism, no semblance of selfishness. It is a Macedonian cry, shouted from the heights where waves the banner of freedom and democracy. This is indeed the day of patriots and of true patriotism, and the service can be rendered on every farm, in every garden, and in every household.

### Joseph Benson Foraker

THERE has thus far been no fair appraisal of the public men, Northern or Southern, who may be fittingly described as products of that wonderful period of national expansion in the United States following the Civil War, and extending nearly through two generations. Many of the most audacious, and many of the most successful and popular leaders of the years between the Lincoln and Roosevelt administrations, have suffered from detractors, not so much because of close analysis of their character and conduct, as because of the inability or the unwillingness of critics to measure them according to proper conditions and standards. Thus, it has become quite the fashion, in these later times, to question the right and title of public men of the period in question to either pleasant or honorable remembrance. Measured by present-day standards, Joseph Benson Foraker's career, so far as affected by his critics, in common with the careers of most of his contemporaries, has been subjected to unwarranted disparagement. Manifestly, no public man can be fairly judged apart from his times, the environment into which he was thrown, the circumstances with which he was surrounded, the code of morals by which he was influenced and governed. No matter how hard the public man and popular leader of today might strive to emulate Joseph Benson Foraker, he would fail, for the only conditions under which he could succeed would have vanished with the times that made Foraker possible, inevitable, it might almost be said necessary.

Fifty-five years ago at this time of year, tens of thousands of the young people of the United States were listening, as tens of thousands are listening today, to their country's call. In July, 1862, "Joe" Foraker, a Rainsboro (Ohio) lad of 16, enlisted as a private in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He won promotion, and was mustered out as a captain at the close of the war. Then he succeeded in gaining admission to Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated four years later. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Cincinnati. Ten years afterward he was a judge of the Superior Court of Hamilton County. In 1883 he was the Republican candidate for the governorship of Ohio, and was defeated, but was elected to that post two years later. His defeats in politics were quite as much his party's as his own. In 1897 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he served two terms.

Meanwhile he was a factor to be reckoned with in State and national politics. He commanded for years, after the Civil War, the friendship and support of the veteran element, for he was at once a champion and a favorite of the old soldier. He served repeatedly as chairman of Ohio Republican State conventions; in two national Republican conventions it was he who presented the name of John Sherman for the Presidency, each time reporting the convention platform. It was he, also, who presented the name of William McKinley in the Republican national conventions of 1896 and 1900.

He was what is known in the public life of the United States as "a fighter." In his time he was called "the bulldog of American politics," "Fighting Joe Foraker," and "Fire Alarm Foraker," the latter appellation coming to him by reason of his ability to awaken to political, and especially to partisan, duty that very large element of the Republican population that could be depended upon in every emergency to stand by the "Old Guard." "Joe" Foraker was a typical "Old Guardsman," flag raiser, inspired patriot. He knew, to perfection, all the tricks of the trade, in sentiment and emotion, that grew out of the mighty struggle through which the Republic passed in the '60s.

He fought no less vigorously and no less determinedly without than within his own party. Viewing Mark Hanna as a rival, he opposed him bitterly for several

years, and when Hanna seemingly prevailed it was only on condition that Foraker should retain his hold upon a very large share of the Federal patronage of the State. He had given early support to Theodore Roosevelt, but for temperamental, if for no other reasons, a lasting alliance between the two seemed impossible; and between them a feud broke out, when Colonel Roosevelt had entered upon his regular term, that for violence was beyond anything of the kind known in the country since the Garfield-Conkling dispute. Later there were newspaper attacks upon the Senator of a character calculated to weaken his influence at home, and after forty years of political activity he was permitted to retire.

"Joe" Foraker was a mighty force in the public life of his day and generation. He was of the school that gave to the Nation its "Matt" Carpenters, its "Dick" Yateses, its "Thad" Stevenses, and its "Zach" Chandlers, at the feet of all of whom he sat in his early days.

### Notes and Comments

For the first time since the world has been a world has a nation taken up arms to enforce a durable peace: an extraordinary and yet a logical event, deriving from the ever-increasing solidarity between nations, comments Pierre Renaudel. And the leader of the French Socialists is only expressing the great conviction of his fellow countrymen, that "the old order changeth, yielding place to new," or, to quote the splendid lines of Mr. John Galsworthy:

A wind in the world! And doubts are blown  
To dust along, and the old stars come forth—  
Stars of a creed to Pilgrim Fathers worth  
A field of broken spears and flowers strown.

NOWHERE is this wind blowing more strongly than in France. Watching the horizon, the French people, in the words of the old ballad, are questioning: "Seur Anne, seur Anne, ne vois-tu rien venir?" And, in spite of the torments of thirty months of war, the reply is confident and hopeful. France has long seen the vision of the future, and the rising of the sister Republic across the water, in the cause of the world's freedom, is but the great, the immeasurably joyful, confirmation of her own hope, her own conviction.

FRANCE does not only speak through her statesmen, and in the halls of the Palais Bourbon and the Luxembourg. It is the same great longing for the brotherhood of nations which is heard in the trenches, and the literature of France has caught up the cry and produced those immortal characters in M. Barbusse's "Le Feu"; those poils with the droll and pathetic names: Farfadet, Volpatte, Cocon, Peterloo. To them patriotism, as such, has lost its inspiration; they look to the future, and the way to that future is the war's Via Dolorosa.

IN CONFERRING a degree upon him the other day, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, alluded to the Marshal of France as "Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, who, by reason of character, courage, and superb strategic skill, has made the name of the River Marne as immortal as Miltiades made that of Marathon, and in so doing saved the world for democracy." A truly magnificent tribute, and one that history is not likely to pronounce overdrawn.

APRIL 20! the day on which Old Glory is flying for the first time from the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. The dedicatory service at St. Paul's is at 11:30, and at about 11 o'clock people begin to stop on the edge of the footpath in Fleet Street. There is yellow sand, and flags are flying, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack together. There is something arresting in that: the red, white, and blue of the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick; the red, white, and blue of the Stars and Stripes, mingling and waving in the breeze. The sun is shining, and Fleet Street, the Law Courts, and old Clement Danes look charming with the touch of color which the flags give them.

THE Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* has, it seems, learned from "an absolutely reliable source" that the United States has made a secret treaty with Great Britain, under the terms of which Germany is to be allowed to hold no colonies in the future, and so on. It might be interesting to the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* to learn, entirely aside from the question of German colonies, that it is impossible for the United States to make a secret treaty with any other nation. The authority it may quote for this latter information, should it see fit to impart it to its readers, is the Constitution of the United States, which has always been found trustworthy in matters of this kind.

IN VIEW of the demand for economic reform in the milling and baking industries, which is growing in volume daily, it might be excusable to paraphrase a familiar proverb by saying that whole wheat is better than two-thirds of a loaf. To be more serious about the matter, 30 per cent of the wheat crop of the United States is, according to the statisticians, annually wasted, in the manufacture of white bread, and the quality of the bread is lowered, rather than raised, at this stupendous cost.

It is estimated that the universal substitution of whole wheat bread for white bread, on the North American Continent, would result in a saving equal to an increase of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in this year's harvest. A food dictatorship of the right kind, for both the United States and Canada, would at least enforce a more general use of whole wheat, Indian corn, graham and rye breads, until the need of retrenchment in the use of white bread should have passed.

THOSE who have been wondering if they would be entirely safe, this year, in visiting summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast of the United States, anywhere from 3000 to 5000 miles away from the war zones, may be interested in the announcement that Dagmar Cath Anderson, a tiny Norwegian child, who had voyaged all the way from Christiania, arrived in Boston with smiles and dimples on her face, a day or two ago. She traveled alone, and came to meet her father.